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House Overrides Veto on Tax Bill; U. S. Pilots Again Bomb Schweinfurt, Blast Japan's Defenses in Marianas

Allies wait new attack on Anzio beachhead; Dno is captured by Russian Army.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

American heavy bombers continued their campaign against German airplane factories with shattering blows at the aircraft plants of Gotha and the ball-bearing works at Schweinfurt in Central Germany. It was the fifth consecutive major attack. No such attack had been delivered against Schweinfurt since the memorable raid of Oct. 14, in which the high loss of 60 Flying Fortresses was the subject of much discussion.

The severe bombing of Saipan and Tinian Islands in the Japanese-held Mariana Islands yesterday shows that the American Navy is taking full advantage of the disorganized state of Japan's military dispositions.

Following the devastating attack on Japan's main advanced outpost of Truk last week, Rear Admiral Mitscher appears to have taken his squadron of aircraft-carriers 700 miles to the northwest to strike the southern strongholds of the Marianas. The capacity for sustained striking power evidenced in this move no doubt foreshadows a rapid march of major developments in the Pacific. Admiral Mitscher, who commanded the Hornet, which sent the Doolittle raiding party to Japan, possesses the daring necessary for these hard-hitting exploits.

Meanwhile, two other successes are announced from the Pacific. One is completion of the occupation of the Eniwetok atoll in the western Marshalls after an attack of only six days. A 12-hour Marine

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Associated Press

Re-elected Senate Majority Leader

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, who has been unanimously re-elected Senate Majority Leader after his resignation in protest over the tax-bill veto.

President receives stinging rebuke from both houses of Congress as Barkley is re-elected Senate Majority Leader after resigning post over tax move.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Forty minutes after meeting today, the House voted to override President Roosevelt's tax-bill veto by 299 to 95.

Prior to this, the members of the President's own political party in the Senate gave Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, what amounted to a vote of confidence, by first accepting his resignation as Majority Leader and then re-electing him to his party post. Both votes were unanimous.

House action assures that the tax bill will be overridden, for while the Senate met for only a four-minute session this morning, it almost certainly will follow the House lead tomorrow.

If there was any comfort for President Roosevelt in all this, it was in the kindly reference to him by Mr. Barkley, made in the interval of his successful test of strength with Democratic senators.

"I have always had and now have the deepest personal affection for the President," Mr. Barkley said. "He stands right along personally and officially with Woodrow Wilson, my ideal of a President for the last generation."

There were signs indicating, therefore, that harmony would be restored between Mr. Roosevelt and his party in Congress, so important to each in the impending election.

However, it appeared likely that the relationship would be on a new basis, with Mr. Barkley exercising greater influence and notice served on the Chief Executive of the greater independence of his Congressional leaders.

The action in the House to override the veto came swiftly. Only 263 votes were required to override the veto, and with 299, the opponents of the veto had 36 extra for their two-thirds majority.

Representative James F. O'Connor (D) of Montana, brought boos when he told the House that it voted $1,350,000,000 for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration but "now refuses to give the President money to carry on the war."

Representative Compton I. White (D) of Idaho promptly retorted that if the President needed money to carry on the war he could "come to Congress in an orderly way—and he'll get it."

Friendly Telegram

Mr. Roosevelt had withdrawn some of the sting from his veto message by a friendly telegram delivered to Mr. Barkley, urging him not to resign, expressing appreciation for his motives, and adding the hope that in any event Democratic senators would continue him in office. Mr. Roosevelt is himself out of town.

Over-all effect of Mr. Roosevelt's causfic veto message has been to add a political crisis to a fiscal crisis.

The main point of the veto, that the tax bill passed by Congress is inadequate, and that the dangers of inflation require greater civilian sacrifice, is being lost in the political issue, that Mr. Roosevelt is making an attack on the integrity of Congress.

Greatest Danger

Greatest danger foreseen here is that the Congress-White House struggle will become so intense as to render the Government impotent until the election.

Mr. Roosevelt's quick telegram to Mr. Barkley is seen as a recognition of this danger, inherent in the constitutional separation of power between Congress and the Executive. Herbert Hoover was almost helpless in his last two years by a similar governmental stalemate. That was bad enough in a financial panic, but now the United States is engaged in its greatest war. However, the fight so far has been confined to domestic controversies.

Mr. Barkley's proffered resignation was the most sensational political event Washington has known in years.

Its emotional impact left Congress almost a unit in defending itself against alleged Executive "dictation."

Five Messages

Leading up to the controversy are the five Roosevelt messages of this year, all dealing in one way or another with the war, all asking for a "harder" war, and all inferentially or directly criticizing Congress.

First was the Roosevelt annual message, laying down a five-point program, and making support of a universal-service law contingent on Congressional approval of the other points.

A day later Mr. Roosevelt sent up his budget message, again demanding greater financial sacrifice on the home front.

Next came the sharply worded

Continued on Page 3, Column 5

Traffic Study Ordered; Poles Await Stalin Reply; Ballot Compromise Sought

The World's Day—February 24, 1944

Boston: Hinchey to Study Traffic Enforcement

Deputy Superintendent James J. Hinchey, head of the Boston Police Department's Traffic Division, left the City today, under orders from Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan, to make a study of traffic enforcement regulations in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, D. C.

Freckle-faced Peter Wilson, 12, of Concord, Mass., a young beekeeper, visited the State House today and personally extended an invitation to Governor Saltonstall—a fellow beekeeper—to attend the 10th annual meeting of the Middlesex County Bee Association, Colonial Inn, Concord, on March 25.

Joseph Salerno, President of the Massachusetts State C. I. O., today issued a statement declaring that the C. I. O. was solidly behind the President in his veto of the Federal tax bill.

Commendation for the part played in the war effort by the National Restaurant Association was given today by Governor Saltonstall to John Stokes and Harry Baldwin of Boston, and Robert Jahrling, of Springfield, Directors of the Association.

Rinsey N. Merritt, of the Railway Express Agency of New York, today predicted to members of the Aeronautical Association of Boston that air express systems, in the not too distant future, would be picking up packages and freight in Boston and delivering them to Moscow, Brisbane, or Fairbanks, Alaska, on the following day. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Poles Await Reply on Border Issue

The Polish Government in exile is said to be awaiting Premier Marshal Stalin's reply to its latest compromise offer in the Russian-Polish boundary dispute, but there has been no official comment from the Government itself.

Sweden is not inclined to regard the bombing of Stockholm as an intentional act, according to the Swedish Home Radio, but believes the bombs were dropped by Russian "airmen who had lost their bearings and who, while searching for a landing ground or landmarks, lightened part of their bomb load." The Moscow Radio has denied that Russian planes were in the vicinity of Stockholm.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands escaped injury during a recent German air raid when the house in which she was staying near London was hit by a bomb, the London Daily Mirror reports. Two of the Queen's bodyguards were killed.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and other Allied officials attended a Soviet Army reception in the Russian Embassy in London in celebration of the 26th anniversary of Russia's fighting force.

Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, and four members of his cabinet were missing for ten hours on Feb. 18, when their special train was sidetracked in the Paris yards due to a misunderstanding. It was feared that the Vichy officials had been kidnapped by the Underground, according to information reaching Madrid.

Britain will go on double summer time beginning April 2 and continue until Aug. 13, Herbert S. Morrison, Minister of Home Security, announced to the House of Commons.

Washington: Ballot Compromise Sought in House

House conferees on the service vote bill sought agreement on a proposal to authorize Federal ballots for the armed services for use only in states which have no adequate voting laws. Proponents of the compromise hope to present the plan to Senate conferees tomorrow.

Among five Liberty ships under construction at the St. Johns River Shipbuilding Corporation, Jacksonville, Fla., are ones named for Edward A. Filene, noted New England merchant and economist, and Edward W. Bok, founder of the American Peace Award and former editor in chief of the Ladies' Home Journal, the Martitime Commission announced.

National: Law Guaranteeing Former Jobs Upheld

Constitutionality of a Federal law guaranteeing servicemen their former jobs after they return to civilian life was upheld in Lexington, Ky., by Federal District Judge MacSwinford. The case was filed by Robert E. Hall, Newport, Ky., an employee of the Union Light, Heat and Power Company, Covington.

Seven thousand idle anthracite miners contemplated a statement by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes that their four-day-old "holiday" in the Shenandoah, Pa., area is imperilling the prosecution of the war.

Purported gasoline ration coupons seized in San Francisco last week supposedly good for 3,274,646 gallons were branded as counterfeit by the OPA, which announced that four men are under arrest on charges growing out of the seizure.

Americans must prepare either to eat less this year or to grow a part of their food themselves, according to War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, addressing the National Victory Garden Conference in Detroit.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 4.

Village Full of Crows But Can't Crow 'Cause Cawers' Caws Chasten Chaser

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—This village's police force had a military problem on its hands today—how to counter-attack an invasion of crows.

Police Sergeant Michael Denton went out on advance patrol after residents complained that the belligerent birds pilfered clothespins from lines and pecked at housewives who put up resistance.

His foray, however, proved disastrous. One glossy black cawer made off with part of the windshield wiper from his car. While he watched the lone raider zoom away after the sortie, a squadron attacked, dive-bombing at his head.

Latest communiqués said the crows were holding their beachhead.

Dime a Dozen Paid For Slain Japanese

BOUGAINVILLE, Northern Solomons, Feb. 24 (AP)—The "Dime a Dozen Club" has been organized among American soldiers who volunteer as snipers to pick off Japanese in the jungles of Bougainville.

The commanding officer will award a dime for every 12 enemy troops killed. Club members agree it's a "reasonable price."

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Waste Paper Collections

Boston, today thru Friday.
Quincy, tdoay thru Saturday.
Lynn, Saturday.
Dover, Saturday.

Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Drastic Law Proposed For Public Safety

Boston Fire Commissioner to present program to the new State Board of Standards and Appeals.

Installation of automatic sprinklers in all restaurants, elimination of all basement rooms without ready means of access to the street as places of public assembly, abolition of all fabrics containing pyroxylin and all cloth suspended from false ceilings in places of assembly are among the recommendations that Boston Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly will make to the new State Board of Standards and Appeals tomorrow.

In a preliminary announcement today of his proposals to prevent the recurrence of the Cocoanut Grove fire of November, 1942, the Fire Commissioner said that aisle space between restaurant tables should be definitely defined in the law for purposes of enforcement and that all exit doors should have panic locks "and no others" and be clearly marked for emergency use.

In addition, the Commissioner advised the law to read that all tables in restaurants and places of public assembly be fastened to the floors to prevent overturning.

Latest in Series

The Commissioner's report is the latest in a series of studies by many agencies engaged in the tasks of fire prevention, directly influenced by the Cocoanut Grove fire of Nov. 28, 1942. The Board of Standards and Appeals, which will receive the Commissioner's report on Friday for interpretation, is itself a direct outcome of action launched in the wake of the Grove fire.

Window openings fastened by locks that automatically diffuse and unfasten when subjected to heat would be a "must" in all basement rooms used for public assembly, if the Commissioner's proposals are accepted as law. Vents above the stages of all theaters would be required to divert flames from the stairways as a basic rule in fire-fighting.

The Commissioner further recommended that an investigation be made of the ventilation characteristics of buildings which he said sharply influence the spread of fires.

Basic Reason

He believed that this characteristic was a basic reason for the rapid spread of the Grove fire. He found no evidence of incendiarism and to this day the Grove fire stands on the books of the fire de-

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Congress Is Urged to Pass Law to Break With Spain

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—An insurgent Congress which has been overridden on the subsidy issue by the Executive, which was defied on the tax bill by the White House, which sees the Executive carrying the ball in industrial reconversion, today heard a demand by Representative John M. Coffee (D) of Washington that Congress seize the reins in international relations and force an immediate break of relations with Spain's Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Congress should go on record immediately favoring a break with the present Spanish regime, Mr. Coffee said. The Spanish people he continued are wholeheartedly opposed to General Franco's Falange Party and with aid from the United Nations would "wage an open battle for their freedom."

"All the genuinely anti-Axis elements in Spain have united in one great movement—the newly formed Supreme Council of National Union to drive out the Fascists and exterminate the Nazis in Spain," Mr. Coffee said in a House speech. The United States he continued should therefore offer "the moral and physical resources of our great nation to the unified Spanish antiFascist underground."

Nazis Are Worried

The Germans are extremely worried over this antifascist opposition, Mr. Coffee said, and Hitler's answer, he added, would be a move to put the Spanish Monarchy back on the throne and so deceive the Allies as to Spain's political coloration.

"This monarchist plan of the Nazis," he said, would leave Spain firmly in German hands and make Spain the cornerstone of a new world Fascist bloc even if the masters of Germany are driven out of Germany itself."

Thus, Madrid would become the center of a new international fascism and its goal, he concluded, would be the conquest of Latin America.

Mr. Coffee's plea for a break of relations with Franco's Spain reflects a congressional dissatisfaction with the customary involved diplomatic proceedings that hide State Department moves on the international chess board.

The cautious and quiet activities of Secretary of State Cordell Hull have irritated other congressmen than Mr. Coffee but they disclose no difference in principle, only in method.

No Coddling of Franco

The United States has no desire to shelter Franco's Fascism within the United Nations under any guise. Recent moves by both the Justice and State Departments reveal the nation's official opposition to and disapproval of Spain's brand of Fascism.

The State Department which cut off Spain's oil shipments from the Caribbean for this month has moved to continue that embargo during March. And as revealed yesterday in Foreign Secretary Eden's speech in the House of Commons, Britain and the U. S. have made new demands on Spain and are prepared to exert economic pressure to back them up.

The Justice Department's recent denaturalization proceedings, the first ever taken against an American citizen for belonging to the Spanish Falange, is further indication that Washington is adopting an "unconditional surrender" attitude toward Franco that only

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Britons Laud U. S. Women Workers, Find American Output 'Staggering'

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24 (AP)—Four British war workers, about to return home after a tour of the American industrial scene, summed up their impressions here today.

Among their comments were:

"Production is staggering."

"The tremendous degree of mechanization stands out. A magnificent job is being done by your women, just as by our British women."

"I take off my hat to the American trade unionist—he's taught me a lot."

"Industrial cafeterias, medical facilities, and the like are more advanced than we thought."

"Labor-management committees are doing something the country can be proud of and should continue after the war."

"It's amazing that some American trade unions can lend money to employers."

The visitors are paying a return call in an exchange started when two Congress of Industrial Organizations and two American Federation of Labor members went to England last fall.

The British workers are Jack Jones of the Iron and Steel Trades Conference, J. G. Clark of the Transport and General Workers, Pat Carey of the Sheet Metal Workers, and J. H. Ward of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

U. S. Problems Rise as Navy Nears Japan

By William Norwood

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Feb. 24—While the Pacific Fleet High Command and veteran observers here are elated by the surprisingly swift progress of the Central Pacific drive against the Japanese, it is also recognized that along with the victories we have acquired new problems.

Among these is an extended supply line as we project our area of control farther and farther west. Pacific distances are defined by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz as an enemy more important than the Japanese. This enemy along with the Japanese becomes formidable as we get closer to the China coast. While distances increase for us they correspondingly decrease for the Japanese. Thus, shortened supply lines compensate to some extent for the shipping losses the Japanese are suffering.

A tremendous volume of supplies is necessary to maintain operations in the Central Pacific to keep the garrisons and ships fueled and armed and fed. This is evident here even to the casual observer. Honolulu piers are so crowded with cargoes that Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Military Governor of Hawaii and Commanding Officer of the Army forces in the Central Pacific area, was warned that it may be necessary to curtail civilian and commercial imports to make room for war cargoes and to keep them moving rapidly to their destinations.

Must Remove Goods

Civilian consignees have been requested to remove their imports from piers as rapidly as possible so that there will be no delay in discharging vessels with more important war cargoes. So great has been the increase of cargoes in recent months that normal storage facilities overflowed and sections of streets were requisitioned for the temporary storage of some goods under tarpaulins.

Mountains of tarpaulin-covered

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

Nazi Renewal Of Blitz Hits London Hard

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 24—London has been the target this week for the first heavy and sustained air attack by German bombers since the "blitz' of 1941.

After a tour of some districts where damage was done in last night's raid it is clear that recent German attacks must be classified as serious. They no longer can be dismissed as propaganda or nuisance raids.

On the contrary, the official admission that some 175 planes crossed the coast and that about 100 of them reached London, underlines the difference between the raids this week and other recent German efforts when anywhere from a dozen to a score or so of bombers darted across the night

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Barkley Split Is Yet to Show Full Effects

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—The status of either of the two leading Republican and Democratic candidates for the 1944 presidential nominations is not thrown into serious doubt by current political developments.

From the welter of conflicting interpretations stemming from the latest events in both Washington and Albany, there emerged a rather wide agreement here today on these propositions:

1. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's "strong disapproval" of the use of his name in the Wisconsin primary—where Wendell L. Willkie, former Gov. Harold E. Stassen and Gen. Douglas MacArthur are also entered—does not mean that he is withdrawing his willingness to be considered a candidate nor to run, if nominated.

2. Senator Alben W. Barkley's sensational break with the White House and the widening chasm between the President and the Democratic Party in Congress does not appreciably imperil Mr. Roosevelt's prospects of a fourth term nomination nor will it be likely to influence him not to run, if nominated.

The now open breach in the highest level of Administration ranks is not to be lightly dismissed as a political factor in the election

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Allies Exploit Hitler 'Intuition,' Draw Nazi Reserves Into Italy

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 24—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons on Feb. 22 put the Italian campaign into proper perspective. This is no "dead end" into which the Allies have drifted thoughtlessly; it is an important piece of mechanism in machinery forged at Teheran.

There have been murmurs at the slow rate of progress up the leg of Italy since the capture of Naples and much criticism at the failure to exploit more rapidly the surprise achieved by the original landing in the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead.

Reaction in Aegean

There has been little disposition, however, to look at the operations from the enemy's side and to try to discover why Hitler is at such pains to halt the Allied progress south of Rome — at the expense of surrendered territory in Russia, for that is what it amounts to.

This extreme sensitiveness to events in Southeastern Europe was exhibited by Hitler once before, quite recently, when he rushed forces south to drive the Allied invaders off the Islands of Samos, Cos, and Leros—although the German General Staff had displayed little concern over the French reoccupation of Corsica, which lies less than half the distance from Berlin.

What is the cause of this sensitiveness?

It may be the oil of Ploesti in Rumania, or it may be a superstitious fear that the end may come once more out of the Balkans, as it did in 1918.

Whatever may be the true rea-

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

London More 'Front' Than Front Itself

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—War correspondents just returned from the battle fronts have concluded, after undergoing the stepped-up German raids on the British Capital, that it definitely isn't safe around here.

They miss their slit trenches.

Ross Munro, Canadian Press correspondent who was at Dieppe, in Africa, Sicily and then Italy, summed up for his companions:

"These buildings aren't safe. I'm going to dig a slit trench in the park in front of my house."

10 Billions a Year Part of Nazi Loot

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 24

The Germans are exploiting part of their conquered domain at a rate equivalent to about $10,400,000,000 annually, the House of Commons was told by Dingle M. Foot, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare.

In a written reply to a question, he said the estimate included occupation costs and unaccounted exports for much of Europe, but did not include any data on levies against occupied parts of Russia, Greece and Luxemburg or those parts of Poland, France and Belgium which have been incorporated into the Reich.

Arguments In Curley Libel Suit Opened

Appointment of a jurist to the Massachusetts Superior Court by Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts, when he was Governor of this State, featured argument in today's session of the retrial of the $500,000 libel suit of Mr. Curley against the Curtis Publishing Company in the United States District Court here.

John L. Hall, counsel for the Curtis Publishing Company, presented his argument to the jury after Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., had given counsel for each side a maximum of two hours. Mr. Hall quoted Mr. Curley's testimony admitting that wages paid for a vote of a then member of the Executive Council was the appointment to the Superior Bench of Judge J. Arthur Baker.

Bar Group Protested

"After the Baker deal was made the Bar Association protested the appointment, but to no avail," said Mr. Hall today. "That isn't all. There is a statute in Massachusetts which makes it a crime punishable . . ."

Judge Wyzanski then interrupted Mr. Hall on objection from Wendell P. Murray, counsel for Mr. Curley. A conference at the bench was followed by Mr. Hall reading to the jury parts of the testimony at the trial in which Mr. Curley said he had some knowledge of the statute.

The Judge then read part of the statute which provides imprisonment for the sale of political appointments, after which he told the jury that he in no way infers the statute applies to Mr. Curley or that Mr. Curley violated the statute.

"Nothing I said indicates any view whatsoever that Mr. Curley violated the statute" he said.

Violated Statute

Resuming his argument to the jury, Mr. Hall said, "I want to tell you that it is my contention that Mr. Curley violated the statute when Mr. Baker promised his vote and Mr. Curley promised an appointment.

"It all indicates how far Mr. Curley had exceeded his power—his willingness to flout the law to accomplish his purpose. Could you put your stamp of approval on his acts by giving him one penny?" asked Mr. Hall.

"I believe the one determining issue in this case is the question 'Are the statements in the Saturday Evening Post true'?" Mr. Hall added.

Mr. Murray, in his argument to the jury, said that Mr. Curley has been in public life all his life and his reputation for sincerity is "his greatest asset." He was sincere when he advocated Alfred E. Smith for President and again when he backed Owen D. Young, as well as when he threw his support back of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Murray asserted.

Declared Sincere

Mr. Curley was sincere and not a "coat-tail hopper" and he could not be so considered, Mr. Murray added.

The article in the Saturday Evening Post entitled "The Cardinal and Cold Roast Boston," on which the Curley suit is based, was not written with the intent to extol William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, Mr. Murray continued, but "its sole hidden purpose, under the smoke-screen of its title, was to destroy James M. Curley socially and politically and to force him from the ancient faith of which he is an adherent."

Regarding references to Huey Long during the trial, Mr. Murray compared the late Louisiana political leader with Caesar, who fought in behalf of the people, and like many who do that, met an unfortunate end. "Mr. Long met his by a bullet. This article was an attempt to end Mr. Curley politically with a libel."

Programs on India

Two performances, one for children at three, and another, for adults, at four, of a program entitled "Living India" will be given at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts next Sunday. This program will be a vivid portrayal in costume of Indian customs, domestic and religious, by Ramkrishna Modak and his wife, Monorama Modak.

"Cinnamon"!

Made by Slades, purveyors of *quality* spices for 116 years. So it must be good. Costs less, too.

Baldwin
TODAY'S GREAT PIANO

176 BOYLSTON ST.
Hancock 2252

DR. KOUSSEVITZKY, conductor of the Boston Symphony, says:
"A truly orchestral tone—round, full and of magnificent resonance."
CHOOSE YOUR PIANO AS THE ARTISTS DO

No Stinging Remarks Here

By a Staff Photographer

Two Beekeepers Talk Shop at State House

Freckle-faced Peter Wilson, 12-year-old Concord schoolboy, visited a fellow beekeeper at the State House today in the person of Governor Saltonstall, to whom he extended an invitation to attend the tenth annual meeting of the Middlesex County Bee Association, at Concord March 25.

Youthful Bee Raiser Invites Saltonstall to Bee Meeting

Little "Bees-nez" brought Peter Wilson, 12-year-old Concord schoolboy, to the State House today to see Governor Saltonstall.

Peter raises bees. So does the Governor. But Peter's visit involved only honey bees, not the political variety. He came to invite the Governor to teh tenth annual meeting of the Middlesex County Bee Association.

And for about five minutes affairs of State were forgotten while he and the Governor talked shop, comparing notes on how best to get swarming bees back into the hive, and other matters of interest to apiarists.

While he was at the State House, Peter also paid a visit to State Commissioner of Agriculture Louis A. Webster who knows something about bees, too. The Commissioner gave his young visitor a supply of literature, including one leaflet on "Bee Raising for Beginners" which Peter, who is hardly a beginner, said he had read. "But it's a good idea to have an extra copy around in case you lose one," Peter remarked.

The Concord lad has been raising bees since a neighboring farmer, Gardner Lawrence, got him interested about two years ago. He has four hives now and hopes to have more, "maybe a hundred some day," he said, grinning.

Peter, who attends the Peter Buckley School in Concord, actually came to Bosto nyesterway and spent the night with a friend on Beacon Hill. He didn't think much of morning in the city. "You can't see the suncome up and the pretty colors in the sky," Peter said.

There was a contented note in his voice when he announced that he was taking the three-o'clock for home.

Around the Corner

'Absent-Minded Professor'

Yarns about forgetful professors are endless but they do bring appreciative chuckles. So when a few bus pasengers on the way from Boston to Westwood overheard a young art student telling of the preoccupation of one of his teachers, they were considerably amused.

It seems that the teacher was finding it difficult to make his instructions understandable to a girl student. To solve the problem the teacher drew a sketch for the student, then moved on to another pupil.

Ten miqutes later he returned to the girl's desk. Spotting—but not remembering—the drawing he commented:

"Ah, that is very good. But your perspective is a little off."

Bonds as Rewards

War Bonds for employee suggestions. This is the way United Air Lines is encouraging the Fourth War Loan. Employee suggestions for bettering company operations have netted United personnel $14,828 in War Bonds and Stamps during 1943. Awards were made for 899 suggestions adopted from 5,025 submitted to the suggestion board. Because 43 of the adopted suggestions materially aided the war effort, they were given special War Production Board recognition.

A Gem, No Doubt

You hear odd remarks sometimes. Take for instance the small politician who called across a Beacon Hill lunch room to a friend at the next counter: "I'm losing my jeweler; he's being drafted!"

Coat Apparently Fitted

A man named Smith or one of the other often-heard family names came into the history department of the Boston Public Library the other day to look up his ancestral Coat of Arms. He was astounded to find that at least 30 were listed under his last name, but he solved his dilemma by asking the librarian: "Which do you think is the best-looking? I'll take that one!" He went home with his Coat of Arms.

It Sounded That Way

Responding to an Education Page review of the book, "How's Inky?" a Monitor reader called at one of the large book stores. "Do you have 'How's Inky?' by Sam Campbell?" she asked. The salesgirl said she would see, and walked over to the shelves marked "History." Returning presently, she said, "No, we do not have it." "Where did you look for it?" she was asked. "In the books on Finland," the girl replied. "Why would you look there?" the Monitor reader inquired. With a touch of impatience the girl replied, "Well, Helsinki is in Finland, isn't it?"

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, with no important temperature changes tonight. Friday increasing cloudiness and mild. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine — Partly cloudy to cloudy with a few light snow flurries early tonight. Friday fair. Somewhat colder north portion tonight. Moderate temperatures Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, with no important temperature changes tonight. Friday fair, moderate temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Fair, no important temperature changes tonight. Friday increasing cloudiness, moderate temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:42 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Friday, 1:04 p .m.; height 11.7 feet.

Drastic Law Proposed For Public Safety

Continued from Page 1

partment as being of unknown origin.

No recommendations were made in the Commissioner's report to revolving doors, since they have already been outlawed by legislative act, he said, as of July 1, 1945. There is a strong possibility, it is learned in authoritative circles, that this law may never become effective, since there is a fight pending for revolving doors when installed in conjunction with safety provisions "that can be easily made."

The province of the Board of Appeals is to interpret the regulations for legislative consideration. To become law, the Commissioner's recommendations must be passed through the Legislature.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Clyde Kluckhohn, Ph.D. will give a talk on "Becoming a Navaho" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 5 p. m. Free to the public.

The Boston University School of Education will present moving pictures on "Canada" in the "Little Theater," 84 Exeter Street, from 7:30 p. m. to 9 p. m. Free to the public.

Laurence B. Fletcher, Director of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, will speak at the Boston Public Library's free lecture course on "The Importance of Birds in Your Garden," illustrated with lantern slides and on "How the Humming Bird Rears its Young," with colored motion pictures, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Prof. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard will address a public meeting of the American Association of Scientific Workers on "Education for Demobilized Servicemen" in Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, at 8 p. m. He will report on the recent hearings in Washington by the Senate sub-committee on Public Health and Welfare.

Friday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Roman Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

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Great Future Forecast For Air Express

Predicting a time, not too distant, when packages and freight would be picked up by air express systems in Boston and delivered in Moscow, Brisbane or Fairbanks, Alaska, on the following day, Kinsey N. Merritt, General Manager of Public Relations for the Railway Express Company of New York, today surveyed for members of the Aeronautical Association of Boston at Parker House the progress of air express since its origin in 1927.

Mr. Merritt described air express as being "in the thick of war today—speeding parts and plans, tools and blueprints, where needed, preventing halts in assembly lines for want of materials, making sure that the most urgent shipments of war get where they are going on time" and as "a swift right arm to the transport services of the Army and Navy—a worldwide system that moves America's war plants right up behind the lines where the fighting is being done."

He said that from a meager 17,000 shipments in 1928, the first complete year of operation of air express, traffic had grown in 1943 to more than 1,500,000 shipments, and that a huge increase in weight of the traffic in that time had occurred. In 1928, 64,000 pounds were shipped, while in 1943, the total was approximately 28,000,000 pounds, with a log of 400,000-flight miles daily.

Actually the limitations on what can normally be shipped by air are few, Mr. Merritt declared. Only objects of extreme bulk or weight cannot be accommodated, although oversize shipments often can be divided in packing so that the size requirements can be met.

Prewar experience indicates that a wide range of commodities needing high speed transport to various destinations were moved by air express. Among the types of articles delivered were machinery and hardware, printed matter, news photos, electrotypes, transcription records and radio parts, and moving picture films, as well as cut flowers and perishable foods.

And what about tomorrow. No one doubts, Mr. Merritt declared, that progress in all phases of aviation will be advanced beyond belief by the war's end. Today ocean flights that were once largely feats of daring are now carried on as scheduled routine operation. Surely, he said, we shall see ships planned and designed on the basis of war experience, to carry great loads of cargo.

Brookline Seeks Property Taxes

Seeking to benefit from all possible income from personal property taxes, Brookline assessors are calling on residents and local corporations of the Town to file statements of real estate and personal property valuations to be used as a basis for determining the assessments for the current year.

Filing of such a statement is compulsory and according to the provisions of the General Laws, but many cities and towns have made no determined effort to collect on personal property taxes. Assessors warned that there is a penalty for non-filing.

The annual supplementary assessment of Brookline property made by the assessors has added $179,700 to the valuation of the Town for the past year. The assessment covers only personal property of residents with much of it made following examination of inventories of estates filed in the Norfolk Probate Court. These assessments will bring the Town an estimated $3,953.40 in taxes.

Movie Star on Bond Tour

Carol Bruce Makes Appeal to New Englanders

Miss Bruce, nationally known movie star, is shown on the observation platform of the Boston & Maine's "Back Pay for War Bonds Caravan" train as it made a brief stop at Dover, N. H., yesterday. She is touring the entire system of the railroad, appealing to the employees to take their back pay in War Bonds. As a result of the recent advance in wages, which was retroactive, railroad employees throughout the country will during March be paid something in excess of $300,000,000 in "back pay."

Fogg Museum Shows Its Treasures

Official United States Navy

Draft of Honorary Degree for Washington Exhibited

Miss Agnes Mongan, Keeper of Drawings and Supervisor of Exhibitions at the Fogg Museum, Harvard University, is seen showing Ensign Mary Murphy of Charlestown, Mass., the draft. This is one of the objects in the Washington-Lafayette-Franklin exhibition now being shown at Museum.

Fourth Term for President? Read What Franklin Writes

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What Benjamin Franklin would have said about a Fourth Term is clearly indicated in a letter shown in the exhibition devoted to Washington, Franklin and Lafayette which has just opened at the Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard University.

The letter, dated October 24, 1788, is addressed to Monsieur Le Veillard, at Passy, a suburb of Paris. No measure, it says, was ever so thoroughly discussed as the proposed new Constitution, and adds: "You seem to be too apprehensive about our President's being perpetual. Neither he nor we have any such Intention: What Danger there may be of such an Event, we are all aware of, and shall take care effectually to prevent it. The Choice is from four Years to four Years, the Appointments will be small; thus we may change our President if we don't like his Conduct, and he will have less Inducement to struggle for a new Election."

Painting by Peale

A painting by Charles Willson Peale, known as the "lost portrait" of George Washington, is now shown to the public for the first time. Ordered by Governor Harrison of Virginia, at the request of the Virginia Legislature, it was sent to Jefferson and Franklin, American ministers in France, to be used by whatever sculptor they commissioned to make a full-length figure of Washington, for the Virginia State House.

The artist chose the moment of the surrender of Cornwallis, whose troops are shown marching in the left distance. In the foreground, between the American and French soldiers with banners flying is a British soldier with his colors cased.

Until recently the painting was in the Château of Noailles. Houdon, whom Jefferson and Franklin selected to make the statue, preferred coming to America to work from the live model.

One case in this exhibition, which will continue through April 2, holds the silver spurs, with original leather straps, which General Washington took from his own boots and presented to Lieut. Thomas Lamb when giving him orders at Valley Forge, on January 9, 1778, to proceed to Boston for supplies for the Army. Another contains two pistols from Washington's headquarters.

Never Before Shown

Although the exhibition is confined to objects gathered from Harvard University, other Cambridge sources, and Boston, so as not to use transportation facilities needed for the war effort, many of the things on display have never been shown before. The inspiration for the present display was the recent gift to Harvard of the Grenville L. Winthrop collection.

Descendants of Lafayette have lent several treasures, including the faded note signed by Louis XVI ordering the Marquis de Lafayette to take general command of all military forces stationed in Paris and within a radius of 15 miles "and which have been designated by his Majesty's edict to bring provisions to the capital in order that he may carry out the supply service, and organize its protection."

Benjamin Franklin's little book on "The Art of Swimming" is shown beside the French work by Trevenot, "L'Art de Nager," from which he boldly borrowed many of his statements, as admitted in his autobiography.

Among the interesting objects of scientific development are an electrostatic machine which is thought to have been presented by Franklin to Harvard College, and equipment with which he demonstrated the action of lightning.

Harvard Degrees

All three patriots received honorary degrees from Harvard. The report of Washington's visit to the College is shown, printed on good rag paper, in the columns of the Independent Chronicle, which was produced by Samuel Hall "at his office next to the Oliver Cromwell Tavern in School Street."

The Museum is open, free to the public, between 9 and 5 on weekdays, and from 2 to 5 on Sundays. In connection with the exhibition there will be three gallery talks, one by Miss Agnes Mongan, on Washington, on March 5 at 3:30; another at 3:30 on March 19, by I. Bernard Cohen, on Franklin; and a third at the same hour on April 2, by P. E. Le Corbeiller, on Lafayette.

Next Saturday and Sunday there will be showings at 2:30 and 4 p. m., of a colored motion picture on 18th-century life in Williamsburg, Va.

Wellesley Alumnae Appoints Secretary

Appointment of Mrs. Helen Swormstedt Mansfield of Wellesley as Executive Secretary of the Wellesley College Alumnae Association has been announced. The appointment will become effective in June when Mrs. Mansfield will succeed Mrs. Carol Rhodes Johnston, present Executive Secretary.

A graduate of Wellesley College in 1918, Mrs. Mansfield has been Alumnae Fund Secretary for the past 15 years and has worked for the Committee on Classification of Army Personnel at the War Department, Washington D. C., and as Secretary of the New England Division Headquarters of the American Red Cross.

Backman to Speak

Kenneth B. Backman, OPA Regional Administrator, will be guest speaker at the post-luncheon meeting of the Boston City Club, Friday, Feb. 25, at 1:15, it was announced today. The session will be featured by a question-and-answer period during which Br. Backman will answer questions on OPA rules and regulations.

Pilot Enters Royalty, Is He King or Flier?

By the Associated Press

An Advanced South Pacific Airbase, Feb. 24

Capt. Daniel S. Healey, Jr., Lynn, Mass., is wondering whether it's proper to use the title of "Queen" in writing to his wife.

Several months ago Captain Healey, who is with the 13th Army Air Force Fighter Command, became friends with a native chieftain and sole owner of a small South Pacific island.

Amid pomp and ceremony, the chief adopted Healey as his son. The chief passed on the other day, so the American flier seems to be in line for the throne.

Boston Lacks 'Ready to Go' Postwar Plan

Vigorous criticism was made today by members of the City Council's Committee on Appropriations of the City of Boston's failure to have a number of postwar projects ready for immediate use when hostilities cease.

Questioning Frank H. Malley, Secretary of the City Planning Board, several of the Councilors learned for the first time that no immediate postwar plans were ready, apparently because the Board was handicapped because of a lack of funds.

Councilor Austin Fish of Dorchester asked Mr. Malley if the city had "any one postwar plan ready to go." Mr. Malley answered that several plans were being drawn up, and that one bridge-building plan—the Long Island Project which would consist of an $11,000,000 bridge from Neponset to Long Island and of several new buildings—was nearly completed.

Mr. Fish said that New York has spent $22,000,000 for the drawing up of postwar project plans, which when fulfilled will have cost billions of dollars.

Mr. Malley pointed out that Mayor Tobin has appointed a committee on postwar public works which is studying Boston's future and are supposed to recommend certain projects to be developed when the war is over. It was also brought out that no appropriations had been asked for by the various city departments for postwar projects.

Councilor William A. Carey of Roxbury, showing considerable disturbance over the lack of the city's foresight, asked the appropriations committee to "clip the budget 10 per cent" and give additional money not only to the city's planning board, but to the Boston Port Authority.

"This town is dead," Mr. Carey said. "Something must be done to wake it up. I wonder what the $45,000,000—the total budget—will be spent for."

The planning board asked for an appropriation this year of $52,425 but when it passed over Mayor Tobin's desk, it was sharply cut to $31,030. Mr. Malley said that this would not be sufficient.

Concerned over the employment situation in the postwar period, Mr. Fish again stressed the necessity for the Planning Board to set forth a program under which employment may be given to men returning from the service or transferred from war jobs.

Monument to Jeep Proposed For Its Great Service in War

War Activities in New England

The Boston Army Ordnance District is thinking about building a monument to the versatile jeep after the war.

Of all the factors in the war having to do with keeping down the demands for motor vehicle spare parts, the glamorous jeep is said by local ordnance officials to be doing the most for mechanics. Over a half million jeeps are now transporting military forces and supplies on all the battlefronts of the world.

Recommendations that a monument be built for the jeep in the pastwar period were received by the ordnance office today from Lieut. Gen. Millard Harmon, commanding general of the armed forces in the South Pacific. No one will ever know, said General Harmon, unless they were actually in the thick of the fighting just how valuable the jeep has been in the conquest of South Pacific islands.

"The problem of supply, of logistics, in the South Pacific, said the General in a letter to Lieut. Col. Whitney Stone, new commanding officer of the Boston Ordnance District," is one of vast magnitude. The Japs refrained from developing the Solomons and other island clusters, hence our boys had to start practically from scratch. Docks, harbor installations and roads had to be built so that combat units could be adequately supplied with weapons."

Interchangeability of jeep parts has made the use of these vehicles particularly flexible in the jungles. When one is knocked out, many of the parts are salvaged and made available for installation in other jeeps. This interchangeability of parts lessens the necessity for production of spare parts, as well as reducing the storage space needed for extra parts in shipment and in the field.

Such equipment as carburetors, fan belts, fuel pumps, ignition systems, etc., all come under the heading of interchangeable parts in the jeeps.

Other ordnance materials praised by the men in the field are the 105-mm. howitzer and the ordnance tanks or heavily armored, mobile forts which support the infantry. Direct hits by Jap 75-mm. cannon on these tanks had no visible effect. Invariably they were said to be deflected by the fire-streamed hulls. In some instances, the Japs charged the tanks in desperation, only to find the tanks as strong on the defensive as they were on the offensive.

Draftees Informed

Fathers being called into the military services are being given valuable information on what to do to save time and trouble in a series of informative broadcasts to be introduced today over Station WBZ at 12:05 p. m. The program is presented by the War Department in collaboration with the State Selective Service and is entitled "From the Home Front to the Fighting Front."

The program will be conducted every Tuesday and Thursday at the same hour with Mrs. Rebecca Higginson, a member of the public information division of the State, acting as mistress of ceremonies.

Tilden of Scituate Formally Out For Speaker of House

Representative Nathaniel Tilden (R) of Scituate today formally announced his candidacy for Speaker of the Massachusetts House in 1945.

In a letter to Republican Representatives, he said he was making this move only after it became clear that Representative Rudolph F. King (R), of Millis, Speaker of the House, does not propose to return to the House of Representatives. Speaker King has announced his candidacy for Lieutenant Governor.

"I have given full consideration to the fact that there are a number of members pledged to another candidate," Representative Tilden said.

The other candidate is Representative Frederick B. Willis of Saugus, Majority Floor Leader in this year's session.

Representative Tilden entered the House of Representatives in 1939. He has served as a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Ways and Means, Rules, and as chairman of the Committee on Pensions. He is presently chairman of the Special Recess Commission studying the administration of the Old Age Assistance Law.

Boston Estonians Plan Celebration

Representatives of small countries which await the outcome of Russia's victories with acute interest will speak during a program observing Estonian Independence Day Saturday evening. The program will be held under the auspices of the Boston Estonian Society, Inc., at 190 Beacon Street, at 7:30 p. m.

Speakers and the countries they will speak for include: Prof. Theodore A. Wiel, Estonia; Jacob Graudin, Latvia; Dr. Francis E. Galinis, Lithuania; Dr. Thaddeus S. Raczynsky, Poland, and John Mattson, Finland. A program of Estonian music will conclude the evening's meeting.

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Barkley Scores President's Tax Veto

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Following is the text, in part, of the speech Feb. 23 by Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky resigning his post of majority leader:

Mr. President, on yesterday the President of the United States sent to the House of Representatives, and indirectly to the Senate, a message vetoing the tax bill recently passed by both houses of the Congress after six or eight months of deliberation upon it. . . .

The President says in his message that he regrets it, but that he has had to veto the bill in the public interest. He says that many months ago he asked Congress to increase the taxes by $10,500,000,000, and that—to use his own language—"persons prominent in our national life have stated in no uncertain terms" that his figure was too low.

This reference in justification of his veto is obviously to Mr. Wendell L. Willkie, the up-to-date Halley's Comet darting across the firmament hither and yon to illuminate the heavens with an array of fantastic figures which neither it nor anybody can comprehend. I cannot but wonder, Mr. President, whether this spectacular celestial nomad has frightened the President into the use of figures quite as fantastic, though not as large. . . .

The Treasury Department has but yesterday reported that the net increase in taxes provided in this bill amounts to $2,194,000,000. The staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue set up by Congress estimates the net income to be around $2,300,000,000.

But let us take the figures of the Treasury Department itself, which we might well admit are conservative. This $2,194,000,000 figure is arrived at after deducting from the gross increase in revenues provided in the bill any losses from other categories that may occur by reason of the bill itself. . . .

Calculation Scored

In order still further to belittle the amount of revenue provided in this new tax bill, the President has resorted to one of the most unjustifiable methods of calculation it is possible to conjure up, which obviously was handed to him by a mind more clever than honest. He refers to an amount which he figures as $1,100,000,000, which he claims would be collected by a doubling of the social-security taxes on March 1 of this year. I am one of the members of the Committee on Finance who voted against the freezing of the social-security tax when it was passed on by the Committee. I not only voted on the floor of the Senate against freezing that tax, but I made an argument against it when the amendment was before the Senate for its consideration. . . .

I stated that I had never regarded the moneys procured by this tax as anything but a sacred fund to be used for the payment of the worthy purposes contemplated when the social-security law was enacted, and that I did not at that time, nor at any other time would I, vote to increase this tax merely for the purpose of letting the Treasury use it as revenue to carry on the ordinary expenses of the Government. It is true that in order to hold this fund inviolate and obtain an income upon it, the law provides that it shall be loaned to the Treasury at 3 per cent interest. But it is a loan. It is not Treasury capital. It is no more to be regarded as income in the Treasury than the money obtained by the sale of War Bonds, and it must be repaid. . . . But even if this social-security tax should raise the amount which the President estimates, he has no right to say that if it is left in the pockets of employers and employees, instead of being collected from them, it will reduce the annual income of the Treasury by that or any other amount. It simply is not an accurate statement of the facts, and everybody knows it. . . .

In his desire to criticize the bill and complain of Congress, the President, in talking about the desire for tax simplification, said—and I quote him:

"The nation will readily understand that it is not the fault of the Treasury Department that the income tax payers are flooded with forms to fill out which are so complex that even certified public accountants cannot interpret them. No—"

Says the President, with a comma—

"It is squarely the fault of the Congress of the United States in using language in drafting the law which not even a dictionary or a thesaurus can make clear."

Treasury Blamed

Mr. President, no man could have made that extraordinary statement who has sat in tax committees in the Capitol of the United States. If it was made by anybody who ever sat in a tax committee, it was a deliberate and unjustified misstatement in order to place upon Congress the blame for universal dissatisfaction with tax complexities, and in order to produce the illusion that the Executive departments have in vain protested against this complexity. Congress is to blame for these complexities to the extent, and only to the extent, to which it has accepted the advice, the recommendations, and the language of the Treasury Department, through its so-called experts who have sat in on the passage of every tax measure since I can remember.

Every member of the House Ways and Means Committee and every member of the Senate Finance Committee knows that every time we have started to write a new tax bill in the last 10 years, we have started out with the universal desire to simplify the tax laws and the forms through which taxes are collected. . . .

In his effort to justify this veto message, the President is forced, with a searchlight and a magnifying glass, to find inconsequential faults. The President states—and I quote him:

"The bill is replete with provisions which not only afford indefensible special privileges to favored groups but set dangerous precedents for the future."

As evidence is support of this statement, the President refers to the provisions of the bill permitting corporations reorganized in bankruptcy to retain certain excess-profits credits and other items attributable to the contributions of stockholders who are, to quote the President, "usually eliminated in the reorganization." . . .

As a matter of fact, nobody knows at this time whether there would be any loss whatever to the Treasury on account of this provision. It all depends upon the outcome of litigation now pending in the courts. . . . But even if the litigation should result in making this provision effective, it would not substantially, but would merely, to a small extent, allow corporations which have come out of bankruptcy to claim and obtain the same credits which corporations which are still in bankruptcy obtain. . . .

The President cites the percentage-depletion allowance on a few new and insignificant items in this bill, not heretofore carried in the tax bills or in the present law, and says that such allowances are questionable in any case. It is well known, Mr. President, that the Treasury has always been opposed to any sort of depletion allowances in the development or marketing of minerals; and the use by the President of the phrase "questionable in any case" indicates that his objections in this regard coincide with the traditional views of the Treasury. But according to the Treasury's own figures, the amount involved in revenue by this provision is so insignificant as to make a veto on that ground almost grotesque.

Tax on Capital Gains

The President refers to the lumber industry as being permitted to treat income from the cutting of timber as a capital gain rather than as annual income. . . .

The difference between the tax provisions relating to capital gains and those relating to annual income are technical and are not understood by the average citizen or by many experts. . . .

I voted for this timber amendment. . . . For that vote I make no apology to any human being. . . .

The President, in order to justify his treatment of this amendment, cites his own experience as a timber man, and from his experience he regards such income as constituting annual income. I do not know to what extent the President is engaged in the timber business. I do know that he sells Christmas trees at Christmas time. . . .

But, Mr. President, to compare these little pine bushes with a sturdy oak, or a gum, or a poplar, or a spruce which requires a generation of care and nuturing to produce in the forest out of which no annual income is derived until finally they are sold would be like comparing a cricket to a stallion.

'Horrible Example'

The President refers to a certain exemption in the bill from the excise profits tax for natural-gas pipelines. He uses that as a horrible example of loopholes which Congress had deliberately provided for special interests. The amount of taxes provided in this provision, Mr. President, according to the Treasury's own figures, does not exceed $5,000,000.

He refers to commercial air lines, not more than three of which could possibly be affected by the provisions of this bill. According to the Treasury's own figures, the amount of taxes involved in this extension of the tax subsidy on mail contracts is not a penny more than $1,500,000. . . .

The President said that he had been advised by some not to veto this bill on the ground, to quote his own language, "that having asked the Congress for a loaf of bread to take care of this war for the sake of this and succeeding generations, I should be content with a small piece of crust." I am one of those, Mr. President, who advised the President not to veto this bill. . . .

Mr. President, how small a piece of crust is this and how inedible is it, containing $2¼ billion dollars? . . . This small piece of inedible crust is more than the national debt of the United States Government prior to the First World War. . . .

In his effort to belittle and discredit Congress throughout his veto of this bill, the President says:

"This is not a tax bill but a tax relief bill, providing relief not for the needy but for the greedy."

That statement, Mr. President, is a calculated and deliberate assault upon the legislative integrity of every member of the Congress of the United States. The members of Congress may do as they please. But as for me, I do not propose to take this unjustifiable assault lying down. . . .

Mr. President, for 12 years I have carried to the best of my ability the flag of Franklin D. Roosevelt. . . . During these years I have borne that flag with pride because I felt that President Roosevelt in himself constituted a dynamic leader in the great crisis in the history of our country and the world for whom the people yearned. . . .

But, Mr. President, there is something more precious to me than any honor that can be conferred upon me by the Senate of the United States or by the people of Kentucky or by the President of this Republic, and that is the approval of my own conscience and my own self-respect. . . .

I thank heaven that my future happiness does not depend upon whether I shall retain the post of Majority Leader of the Senate for another hour. As proof that, Mr. President, and in confirmation of this statement, I have called a conference of the Democratic majority for 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning in the Conference Room of the Senate Office Building, at which time my resignation will be tendered and my services terminated in the post which I now hold at this desk.

Before leaving it, Mr. President, I wish to say that I have disagreed many times with my colleagues here on both sides of the political aisle, but I have sought to earn their respect and their esteem. I wish to express my deep appreciation for the courtesies which I have uniformly received before I depart from this station. . . .

Mr. President, let me say, in conclusion, that if the Congress of the United States has any self-respect yet left, it will override the veto of the President and enact this tax bill into law. . . .

Cotton Seed Once Waste

Cotton seed, now a vital material in many products, was considered a waste product before the Civil War.

Democratic Caucus Asks Barkley to Stay

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 24

The following resolution was adopted unanimously today by the Democratic Senate Conference:

"Whereas, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky has served as Majority Leader in the Senate of the United States nearly seven years, and

"Whereas, throughout this period he has proved his qualities as a legislative leader, in a time of unprecedented difficulty, to such a degree as to command the unqualified confidence of his fellow Democrats and the full respect of the opposition, at all times being capable and courteous, faithful to his trust, diligent and courageous in discharge of his duties, and equal to all the trying demands of his position;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the caucus of the Democratic senators that we assure Senator Barkley of our confidence in him as our leader, of our affectionate regard and abiding respect as a fellow senator, and of our desire that he shall continue to serve us, our party and our country, in the great post of power and duty to which we have repeatedly called him, and which he has honored by service not surpassed in the history of the Senate."

Roosevelt Telegram to Barkley

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—The text of President Roosevelt's telegram to Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, urging him to remain as Majority Leader of the Senate, as made public by Presidential Secretary Stephen Early, follows:

Dear Alben:

As I am out of the city I am unable to have a personal talk with you. If I were there, of course, that is the first thing I would do.

I regret to learn from your speech in the Senate on the tax veto that you thought I had in my message attacked the integrity of yourself and other members of the Congress. Such, you must know, was not my intention. You and I may differ, and have differed on important measures, but that does not mean we question one another's good faith.

In working together to achieve common objectives we have always tried to accommodate our views so as not to offend the other whenever we could conscientiously do so. But neither of us can expect the other to go further.

When on last Monday I read to you portions of my tax message and you indicated your disagreement, I made certain changes as a result of our talk. You did not, however, try to alter my basic decision when you realized how strongly I felt about it. While I did not realize how very strongly you felt about that basic decision, had I known, I should not have tried to dissuade you from exercising your own judgment in urging the overriding of the veto.

I sincerely hope that you will not persist in your announced intention to resign as Majority Leader of the Senate. If you do, however, I hope your colleagues will not accept your resignation; but if they do, I sincerely hope that they will immediately and unanimously re-elect you.

With the many serious problems daily confronting us, it is inevitable that at times you should differ with your colleagues and differ with me. I am sure that your differing with your colleagues does not lessen their confidence in you as leader. Certainly, your differing with me does not affect my confidence in your leadership nor in any degree lessen my respect and affection for you personally.

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

House Votes To Override Tax-Bill Veto

Continued from Page 1

demand on Congress that it pass a soldiers-voting law using a simplified Federal ballot.

Then came the truculent veto of the antisubsidy bill, in which Mr. Roosevelt declared the whole system of stabilization was at stake.

Finally came Mr. Roosevelt's heated veto of the tax bill, which raised, according to White House estimate, less than $1,000,000,000, compared to the $10,500,000,000 he had asked, besides carrying alleged favors to special groups and changing the basis of social security contributions.

Situation Dramatized

The net effect of these Roosevelt messages was to dramatize a political situation, perhaps designedly for the fourth-term candidacy, in which Mr. Roosevelt appeared as spokesman for greater war sacrifices, broader controls, and a "hard" war, in contrast to a reluctant and vacillating Congress.

A large part of the effect of this campaign, if so designed, seems to have been destroyed by the unexpected rebellion of Mr. Barkley. Mr. Barkley is the man picked as Majority Leader by a scant one-vote majority, following the passing of Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas in the court fight, when he received the famous Roosevelt letter addressed to "Dear Alben." Mr. Barkley always has felt grateful for the Roosevelt support, and his speech yesterday attacking the President must have taken a tremendous personal wrench.

Mr. Roosevelt read parts of the proposed veto message to Mr. Barkley at the regular conference with Democratic legislative leaders on Feb. 21, at which the Vice-President, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas and House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts also were present. Versions differ, but Mr. Roosevelt in his new letter to Mr. Barkley today says he "made certain changes as a result of our talk." Mr. Barkley obviously protested at the time, but Mr. Roosevelt seems to have paid little heed.

Generally famous for his personal relations, Mr. Roosevelt appears to have slipped badly in this instance, with results of far-reaching consequence.

London's Reaction

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Senator Alben W. Barkley's resignation was announced under big front-page headlines in London morning papers.

"Roosevelt Faces Grave Crisis on Home Front," said one. Another was: "Democrat Rages at F. D. R."

There was no editorial comment, but lengthy news stories contained such statements as "news of his step brought home to millions of Americans the gravity of the political situation" and "Barkley's action will have far-reaching repercussions in the Presidential election."

Dr. Leo H. Baekeland

BEACON, N. Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—Dr. Leo Hendrik Baekeland, who pased on here yesterday, was the inventor of Bakelite, one of the first successful plastics.

Dr. Baekeland was working on the production of an artificial varnish in his Yonkers, N. Y., laboratory in the early 1900's when he found he had made a hard, transparent, insoluble, unmeltable resin which he thought might have value as a new raw material.

Succeeding in producting the new substance in the form of bottles, the Belgian-born chemist announced his discovery at the Chemists Club in New York in 1906.

A native of Ghent, Belgium, Dr. Baekeland came to the United States in 1889 on a traveling scholarship and liked it so much he remained.

From 1910 until his retirement in 1939, the chemist was President of the Bakelite Corporation.

Dr. Baekeland was President of the American Chemical Society in 1924 and was a former President of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the American Electrochemical Society.

Barkley Rift Yet to Show Full Effect

Continued from Page 1

itself, but among experienced observers in Washington there was none who believed that this new and fundamental declaration of independence by the Democratic Congressional Majority was a declaration of independence of Mr. Roosevelt as the Party's prospective presidential renominee.

The effect of Senator Barkley's break, unless repaired more fully than it now seems possible to repair it, will be felt more in the campaign than in the Chicago convention.

It seems evident by now, particularly in light of the President's apologetic letter to "Dear Alben," that his sharp and provocative veto of the tax bill had different and greater consequences than he at first estimated. He wrote that he "did not realize how very strongly" Senator Barkley felt on the matter.

May Take It to People

Thus, while the President wanted to dramatize his appeal for a "realistic tax bill" in a message which was obviously addressed more to the country than it was to Congress, he could not have wanted nor did not expect to drive his own party into almost unanimous revolt.

It is entirely possible that Mr. Roosevelt can make an effective case to the country on the merits of his position on the tax bill he has been basically right and that his desire to fight a "hard war" against inflation at home as well as against the enemy abroad has been frustrated by Congress.

But if he makes this a major part of his fourth-term tactics, he will be campaigning against the great majority of his own Party and may end up by persuading the country that to re-elect him would be to elect an indefinite stalemate between the Executive and the Congress.

This is the uneasy possibility which confronts Mr. Roosevelt today; that is why the Barkley action is more of an election factor than it is a nomination factor. This is why the President has acted so quickly—whether successfully or not—to patch up the break.

By a Staff Artist
Arthur H. Vandenberg

The Republican political news today also affects the Party's leading presidential prospect for, despite Governor Dewey's telegram asking that his name be removed from the Wisconsin primary, he remains the out-in-front candidate, and there is no reason to believe that this distressed Mr. Dewey at all.

Holds Fast to Course

It is now renewedly clear from Governor Dewey's request that the Wisconsin Slate of delegates pledged to his nomination withdraw from the contest that Mr. Dewey intends to persevere to the last in his position of not avowing his candidacy even if this course adversely affects his chances.

Governor Dewey has stated that he intends to serve his full gubernatorial term to 1946 and that he is exclusively occupied with the affairs of his State.

The reaction in Wisconsin, however, indicates that numerous if not most of the Dewey-pledged delegates intend to remain in the race, and the effect of the Governor's action will be to mute the national effectiveness of a possible Willkie victory in the primary, since Mr. Dewey has personally disassociated himself from the Wisconsin campaign.

This may, indeed, not have been a factor in Mr. Dewey's own thinking, but that is one of the consequences of his formal withdrawal.

Senate Republicans re-established their formal party organization, dormant since 1936, by electing Charles L. McNary of Oregon Chairman of the Republican Conference as well as floor leader.

They named Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan Vice-Chairman and designated him acting Chairman pending the return of Mr. McNary.

Other officers elected were:

Senator Harold H. Burton of Ohio, Secretary; Senator Wallace H. White Jr., of Maine, Assistant Floor Leader and Acting Floor Leader until Senator McNary's return; and Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, of Nebraska, Whip.

The conference agreed to appoint within a week a Steering Committee of nine. This body will automatically include the Acting Chairman, the Floor Leader and the Whip, leaving six members to be named.

Edge Signs Bill For Soldier Vote

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24 (AP)—A soldier vote bill, which its legislative sponsor described as "much more liberal than that of any other state," was signed into law yesterday by Gov. Walter E. Edge.

The law will give members of the armed forces and organizations such as the Red Cross, the Merchant Marine, and the United Service Organizations an opportunity to vote for candidates for local, county, State and Federal offices.

The Republican Governor affixed his signature to the bill after the State Attorney General's Office submitted a report that it was "very workable."

Washington Type Of President Asked

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Declaring George Washington "put his country's welfare above his own ambitions" by refusing to serve more than two terms, Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D), of North Carolina, in a radio speech last night called for election of a President "who is a genuine American nationalist, who is for America first."

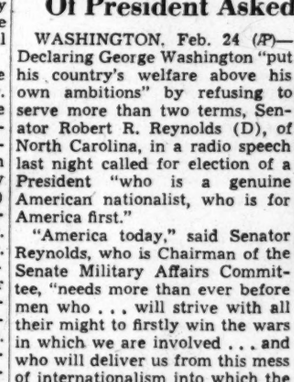
"America today," said Senator Reynolds, who is Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, "needs more than ever before men who . . . will strive with all their might to firstly win the wars in which we are involved . . . and who will deliver us from this mess of internationalism into which the interventionists—world do-gooders and save-the-world theorists—have involved us to the brink of bankruptcy, radicalism, and destruction."

Safety Record Made By General Motors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—That General Motors Corporation reached an all-time low in percentage of time lost on war production in 1943 due to industrial accidents is evidenced today by a report issued by the corporation. The 1943 record is even 70 per cent better than the accident severity rate for all industry, as reported by the National Safety Council for 1942, they declare.

This record was accomplished despite the addition of 103,000 new employees and a general increase of 49 per cent in the total hours worked in 1943 by all General Motors employees.



WOODY HERMAN, the man who plays the Blues, says "Adam Hats are the style-beat with me."

For up-to-the-minute style, Mr. Herman selects the Adam Five $5. Others to $10.

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Clubwomen's Aid Urged In Prevention of Crime

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Rolf T. Harbo of the Federal Bureau of Investigation today called upon Massachusetts clubwomen to help re-establish a tradition of law observance in this country and throw out "the vicious philosophy that anything is all right so long as you can get away with it."

Speaking at the annual midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Statler, Mr. Harbo outlined a 14-point program for crime prevention which, he said, must be carried out on a community-wide basis.

He warned that unless substantial improvement in crime prevention occurs, several hundreds of thousands of boys and girls now in the Nation's schools will soon be enrolled in the army of crime.

He quoted "conservative" statistics compiled by the F. B. I. indicating that the number of arrests of men under 21 had increased 23 per cent in 1943 over 1942; those of women, 48 per cent. Nor are the crimes with which these young people were charged trivial.

Mr. Harbo's 14-point program, which Mrs. Herbert F. French, Federation President, urged members to go home and work on, calls for study of the delinquency problem locally since it can't be solved efficiently until it is defined accurately, and for coordination of existing programs, public and private, designed to direct youth activity into wholesome channels.

He further urged the women to check whether police personnel is increased in proportion to local increases in population, and to campaign for the establishment of a crime prevention unit in their local police department. Check should also be made on the truancy problem, and surveys undertaken of part-time work to determine whether it suits the age and capacity of individual boys and girls.

Following Mr. Harbo's talk, the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution expressing their conviction that mothers of school-age children can perform the highest service to the nation in wartime in their homes.

The State Federation also followed the lead of the General Federation in passing a resolution "urging the formation of committees within the individual clubs and districts of the Federation which shall work toward the coordination of effort of all organizations and agencies of the community interested in welfare of children and youth to combat juvenile delinquency through the establishment of such community services as a survey shall prove necessary in the local communities."

The other speaker at the morning session was Jarvis Hunt, President of the Massachusetts Senate, who reviewed the 1943 work of the General Court.

Red Cross in Ireland

Within five minutes after the doors of each new Red Cross club are opened, the club is full, and from then on the boys own the place. This is the report of Miss Cynthia Waters on the 20 small service clubs she helped set up in North Ireland. She has just returned to Boston after 15 months overseas.

By now there are probably 25 or 30 clubs in North Ireland, she says, but the need is tremendous because the country is rather bleak and there is no entertainment for the boys, not even a movie house. While the people have been most friendly, they just haven't the facilities or the food to offer the men much in the way of hospitality.

Miss Waters, who was sent over to Ireland from London late last November to start these clubs, will describe her experiences at a meeting of Red Cross Fund workers at the Cambridge Headquarters, 53 Church Street, today at 5:30 and 8 p. m.

The need in this area is not for big clubs like those at Londonderry and Belfast which can sleep hundreds of men, but for a place near camp where the boys can spend a few hours any time between 10 a. m. and midnight. Most of the "leave clubs" now being established there are relatively small; perhaps one large room that has lounge, snack bar, and recreation facilities all in one.

Miss Waters says she has "seen for a fact how boys improve in general morale in a period of a few weeks when a club has been established in their area." She believes these clubs help them bridge the gap between civilian and Army life, and that contact with these clubs will make the adjustment easier when they come back home. In other words, she thinks they have something to offer beyond such tangibles as doughnuts and American girls.

Her first Red Cross assignment was to the personnel office of the London Headquarters, American Red Cross Commission to Great Britain. Later she was tranferred to Worcester, England, to help organize a British-American club that cared for 200 soldiers nightly, served 15,000 meals a week, and provided general recreation.

Something's Going to Get Wet!

Associated Press from Coast Guard

U. S. C. G. Fireboats Safeguard New England Ports From Fire Dangers

Among the 19 fireboats operated by the United States Coast Guard in ports of the First Naval District, seven are assigned to the Port of Boston. Here several are shown demonstrating their powerful hose equipment, the nozzles shooting streams of water high into the air in all directions.

Maine to Put Salmon Back Into Rivers

Half a century ago, commercial fishermen used to haul 10,000 or 12,000 Atlantic salmon a year from the Penobscot River in Maine.

Last year the commercial catch was—20 fish. The entire season's run in the river amounted to about 100 fish. One lonesome salmon ran the gantlet of commercial and sports fishermen and got as far as Veazie Dam, a few miles above Bangor. It was the first year an exact count of the entire run had been made.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the State of Maine are trying to restore the runs of Atlantic salmon and also introduce—in the Pemaquid River—a run of Silver salmon.

Dr. George Rounsevell, an aquatic biologist in the Government laboratory in Cambridge, Mass., outlined the program in Washington this week, according to the Associated Press. He said what is being done now is "small potatoes" compared to the program that has been drawn up for the postwar period.

Restorative work is to be done not only in Maine but in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Dr. Rounsevell pointed out the Connecticut River used to have one of the greatest salmon runs in New England. Now it has none.

This spring, in Maine, 75,000 Atlantic salmon and 10,000 Silver salmon will be marked by clipping two fins, and released in the headwaters of the Penobscot, St. George, and Pemaquid, Dr. Rounsevell disclosed.

An undetermined number will be released in the fall, he said.

Dr. Rounsevell attributed the general decline of Maine salmon to three principal causes: power dams, pollution, and deforestation.

Coast Guard Fire Fighters Review Efficient Port Record

Not a single disaster has marred the shipment of munitions and other war material from United States ports during the past two years. One major reason why was disclosed today. The United States Coast Guard is operating the largest fire-protection and fire-fighting force ever organized. And it includes the greatest fleet of fireboats in the world.

Some details of waterfront fire protection, previously withheld for reasons of military security, were released today as the Coast Guard observed the second anniversary of its port security operation. During the year from Sept. 30, 1942, to Oct. 1, 1943, Coast Guard fireboats and land apparatus responded to 2,852 waterfront fires in the nation. Some of these were aboard vessels loading explosives.

Today, 250 Coast Guard fireboats operate in 121 ports of the United States. On Feb. 25, 1942, when the task of port security was assigned to the Coast Guard, only 23 ports had fire protection.

Nineteen fireboats are operated by the Coast Guard in the ports of the First Naval District. Seven of these are assigned to the protection of the Port of Boston. Portland, Maine, and Providence, R. I., have two each; Rockland, Portsmouth, N. H., Gloucester, Fall River, New Bedford, and Newport, R. I., one each.

From May 5, 1942, to Feb. 18 of this year, 159 waterfront fires were discovered in Boston in the area under the vigilance of the Port of Boston Guard Detail, directed by Capt. Frank M. Meals, Captain of the Port. These were quickly extinguished with negligible damage, thanks to the alertness of the guards and the efficiency of the fire-fighting focre.

At least one Coast Guard fireboat responds to every alarm sounded from the Boston waterfront and the Coast Guard jeep patrol is equipped to haul hose, chemical carts and other apparatus.

Port facility improvements estimated at $75,000,000 have been made since 209 original inspections by Captain Meals's force soon after the Coast Guard took over. Regular re-inspections are made under direction of Lieut. Commander Francis B. Hanron, former Boston Fire Department official.

Special type couplings to link Coast Guard and municipal hose lines to fire hose aboard almost any type of foreign vessel entering the port have been made up by Lieut. Commander Hanron. When the French liner Normandie [now the U. S. S. Lafayette] burned in New York, the city had no couplings that would permit fire-fighting units aboard ship to be utilized.

Coast Guard fire fighters keep a complete log of all Boston fires, regardless of location and are always prepared to assist municipal departments in combating serious fires away from the waterfront.

Unusual Jobs For Women In Signal Corps

Unusual jobs of a highly confidential nature closely connected with the actual fighting fronts were offered to women from Boston and its vicinity today by a representative of the United States Signal Corps, Lieut. Ray A. Johnson.

Temporarily stationed at the office of the United States Employment Service, Lieutenant Johnson is authorized to interview and appoint applicants in the space of a few hours. Those who are accepted will work at a small army post within easy commuting distance of Washington, D. C.

"There are many attractive features to these positions, and while salaries range from a minimum of $1,750 a year, a liberal promotion policy is maintained, based on merit," Lieutenant Johnson said.

New appointees are sent to Washington at government expense and are met at the Union Station by representatives of the Signal Corps who arrange for lodging in government-inspected houses. Special busses furnish transportation to and from work, and civilian workers may eat substantial meals costing about 35 cents at post cafeterias.

Lack of formal education is no barrier to employment in some of these confidential positions, although most of them require completed educations at high schools or colleges. An intensive training course at full salary after the women's arrival in Washington will train the workers.

Premiums on personal integrity, loyalty and unimpeachable character were placed above other qualifications for applicants by Lieutenant Johnson. During the past two weeks quite a few women have met these qualifications and have been sent to Washington. Many more are needed immediately.

For further details either Lieutenant Johnson or Lieutenant Massack should be contacted at the office of the United States Employment Service, 9 Beacon Street, Boston. The telephone number is Lafayette 4525.

Anti-New-Deal Democrats In Bay State Hail Barkley

Anti-administration forces within the Democratic Party in Massachusetts were jubilant today as they viewed Senator Alben W. Barkley's break with President Roosevelt as damaging to a prospective fourth term for the President.

Joseph Lee, former Boston School Committeeman, who with Charles H. McGlue, is heading the Ely-for-President drive, said that Senator Barkley's move will serve to awaken people who have been under the "Roosevelt spell."

Mr. Lee said he believed it was entirely possible that developments in Washington may have received impetus from the move in Massachusetts to send delegates to the Democratic National Convention pledged to former Gov. Joseph B. Ely—a counter fourth term move.

"It is ironical however," Mr. Lee said, "that this break with Roosevelt should come on an issue with which I find myself in nearer agreement with the President.

Favors Budget Trimming

"Deficit financing must end," Mr. Lee said. "If the people refuse to be taxed sufficiently to finance the war then the budget should be trimmed—even a war budget."

Asked how a war budget could be trimmed Mr. Lee replied, "By not ordering ships that won't be needed."

Mr. McGlue, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, predicted that the Ely-for-President move in Massachusetts and the Barkley maneuver in Washington will be followed by similar protests against the Administration elsewhere.

William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the State Democratic Committee is in Washington where he has been a frequent visitor of late. The exact nature of his business was not disclosed but political observers were of the opinion that he is still trying to get the Collector of the Port of Boston post.

Time for Serious Thought

State Representative Paul A. McCarthy of Somerville, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, viewed the Barkley-Roosevelt break as "an unhappy incident."

"I am an organization Democrat and it is my desire to see the Party retain control," Mr. McCarthy said. "Such developments are very disturbing.

"All of us, however, should do some serious thinking when a man of Senator Barkley's caliber speaks out," he added.

Mr. McCarthy has generally been considered a Roosevelt admirer although he said today he was not "one of these wild-eyed Roosevelt supporters."

Governor Ely was at Pittsfield where he is chief counsel for John F. Noxon facing a first-degree murder charge. He declined to comment on the Barkley statement and said he would reserve political comments until the present trial is ended.

Children to Vie for Medal Humane League Will Bestow

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Virginia MacWatters, coloratura soprano currently singing the role of Adele in "Rosalinda" here in Boston, will present to some Boston child between the age of 6 and 14 on Monday a silver medal of the Greenwich Village Humane League, Inc., for the best essay on "Why We Should Be Kind to Animals." It is planned to make the presentation on the stage of the Shubert Theatre early in the evening.

Interviewed at the Ritz Carlton Hotel today, Miss MacWatters who was recently elected to the League's board of directors, enthusiastically described the work of the organization, one of the most unusual animal-rescue societies in the world. Sponsored with special devotion by people of the stage and screen, it is a refuge for unfortunate waifs and strays in the dog-and-cat world, and it supplies daily an average of five to ten applicants with new pets to love. There have been days when as many as 75 people came to the headquarters of the League at 55 Eighth Avenue, looking for a kitten or a puppy to take home, Miss MacWatters said.

Never Sell Pets

One of the ways the League earns money for its support is by conducting a second-hand shop next door to the clinic. Here old clothes and household "white elephants" and all sorts of flotsam and jetsam are brought by persons who wish to help the work, and then are sold for whatever they will bring. A famous New York interior decorator called at the shop in a forlorn hope that he would be able to find a couple of table lamps of a special sort—and he did find them, after having ransacked practically the entire island of Manhattan for them fruitlessly.

Also, an old man came with a shabby package under his arm. It was a shirt. He hoped, he said, that he could sell it to the League and get enough for it to buy himself a meal. The attendant sent him gruffly away—across the street, in fact, to a cafeteria with instructions to stow away all the food he could eat and come back afterward. While he was gone, the staff got together a whole, if perhaps ill-assorted, outfit of warm clothing for him.

That's the kind of thing the League is always doing, Miss MacWatters said. Established to take care of unfortunate animals, it can't seem to turn a cold shoulder when humans come along.

Margaret Webster, the young actress - producer-- playright, is among those actively supporting this organization. So are Jimmy Durante, Jack Benny, Margaret Speaks, the singer; Billie Burke, Dorothy Stickney, Katherine Cornell, Helen Hayes, and Geraldine Farrar. The late Leslie Howard was another of its rooters.

Mascot Pets

Every once in a while the League runs an auction or a card party to raise money. It hires a ballroom in a midtown hotel in New York, Miss MacWatters says, and for the occasion several actresses and actors give some article of wearing apparel or a bit of jewelry or some personal belonging. These are auctioned off to the highest bidders.

One of the jobs the League has taken on since the war has been the rescuing of mascot-pets at points of embarkation of troops.

"The War and Navy Departments permit us to be notified when a troopship is leaving," Miss MacWatters explained, "and we go on the dock and pick up the dogs and cats which the men find they have got to leave behind."

Snow Main Speaker At Dinner Tonight Honoring Red Army

Edgar Snow, author and foreign correspondent, will be the principal speaker this evening at the dinner in honor of the Red Army, given at the Hotel Statler by Russian War Relief and the Massachusetts Council of American Soviet Friendship.

The event will celebrate the twenty-sixth anniversary of the formation of the Red Army, and officers of that Army as well as the Soviet Navy will be present. A new Russian Arkinao film, not yet released to the public, entitled "The Battle of the Ukraine," will be shown.

Among the guests will be Governor Saltonstall, Commodore Ivan A. Yegorichev, Naval Attaché to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, and the Soviet Consul General Eugene Kisselev, from New York. Dr. Hugh Cabot of Russian War Relief and Hugh Babb of the Massachusetts Council of American Soviet Friendship will preside.

Mr. Snow's topic will be "I Saw the Red Army." Tickets may be obtained from Russian War Relief, 128 Newbury Street, or the Massachusetts Council of American Soviet Friendship, 20 Newbury Street.

Bank Commissioner to Quit

Resignation of State Bank Commissioner Joseph Earl Perry to accept the Presidency of the Newton Savings Bank will be submitted to Governor Saltonstall on Feb. 29, it was learned today. Mr. Perry's successor probably will be named by the Governor the following day.

The retirement of Mr. Perry from the State service will come as no surprise. On last Nov. 30 it was disclosed that he had received an offer from the Newton bank and had received an official approval from the Governor on his proposed resignation.

Mr. Perry was reappointed to a three-year term last April by the Governor. He will be the second bank commissioner in recent years to resign to become President of a bank. Henry H. Pierce resigned as Bank Commissioner in January, 1937, to head the Merchants Co-operative Bank.

Among those named as possible successors to Mr. Perry are Garrett S. Hoag of Wellesley, former director of liquidation of closed banks; Henry Minot of Brookline, personal adviser to the Governor; Ellery Vogel of the Springfield Five Cent Savings Bank; Daniel Tyler, Jr., of the National Shawmut Bank; Burt Spencer of the Merchants Co-operative Bank; F. L. Wallace of Webster-Atlas Bank; former State Senator Laurence Curtis; Allan Dresser, a member of the department; and Charles Bateman of Somerville.

20 N. E. Soldiers Among Wounded

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The names of 20 New England residents were included in a list of 340 United States soldiers, reported by the War Department as wounded in action in the European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific areas.

The New England men and their next of kin:

Mediterranean Area

Connecticut

Berlinger, Pfc. Michael F.—Mrs. Rose Berlinger, mother, Ansonia.
Di Modica, Pfc. Sebastian J.—Mrs. Begina di Modica, mother, Middletown.
Rondeau, Private Arthur F.—Mrs. Hilda A. Rondeau, mother, Versailles.
Royce, Private Frederick A.—Mrs. Rose Royce, mother, East Hampton.
Schmaling, Private Sanford—Mrs. Grace P. Schmaling, mother, Stamford.

Massachusetts

Almy, Sergeant Elsworth C.—Mrs. Edwin Almy, mother, New Bedford.
Araby, Pfc. James E.—Mrs. Yolanda M. Araby, wife, Roslindale.
Badorek, Private Chester J.—Mrs. Laura Badoerk, wife, North Attleboro.
Coppola, Private Randolph—Mrs. Theresa Coppola, mother, Boston.
Kinghorn, Private Wilbur D.—Mrs. Charlotte Kinghorn, mother, Lowell.
Shaughnessy, Private James E.—Mrs. Catherine D. Shaughnessy, wife, Barre.
Van Campen, Capt. Richard J.—Mrs. Dorothy A. Van Campen, wife, Lynn.

New Hampshire

Caron, Private Robert R.—Mrs. Juliette H. Caron, mother, Manchester.
Julius, Pfc. Clarence W.—Mrs. Owen Calaghan, mother, Dover.
Lavoie, Pfc. Roland A.—George A. Lavoie, father, Epping.
McGuire, Private Francis P.—William McGuire, brother, Dover.

Rhode Island

Remillard, Pfc. Theodore—Mrs. Mary A. Remillard, mother Woonsocket.

Southwest Pacific Area

Massachusetts

Baker, Corporal William G.—Mrs. Maude L. Baker, aunt, Boston.
Saucier, Pfc. Armand B.—Mrs. Alice Saucier, mother, Swansea.
Wallace, Sergeant James W.—Mrs. Hilda M. Wallace, mother, Dorchester.

12 N. E. Soldiers Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The names of 12 New Englanders are included in a list of 132 United States soldiers killed in action in the Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean, and Southwest Pacific areas, the War Department announced today.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

Central Pacific Area

Connecticut

Ferguson, Staff Sergeant Donald E.—Mrs. Amos L. Banks, sister, Mystic.

Massachusetts

Smith, Staff Sergeant Michael L.—Mrs. Della C. Smith, mother, New Bedford.

European Area

Massachusetts

Sandner, Staff Sergeant George E.—Mrs. Katherine O. Sandner, mother Worcester.
Lemire, Staff Sergeant Leonard W.—Mrs. Mary O. Lemire, mother, Holyoke.

Mediterranean Area

Connecticut

Gunther, Technical Sergeant King F.—Mrs. Sophie J. Gunther, wife, Hartford.
Zadroga, Private Joseph W.—Mrs. Frances Rakowski, sister, New Haven.

Massachusetts

Piscitelli, Private Domenic T.—Mrs. Angelina Piscitelli, mother, East Boston.
Schott, Private George—Mrs. Margaret Schott, mother, North Adams.

New Hampshire

Dirsa, Corporal James, Jr.—Mrs. Elizabeth Dirsa, wife, Exeter.

Vermont

Saltus, Private First Class Earl B.—Mrs. Margaret Saltus, mother, Colchester.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Krasnickas, 2nd Lieut. Alfred R.—Mrs. Anna Krasnickas, mother, South Coventry.

Massachusetts

Prietas, Staff Sergeant Francis P.—Mrs. Dorothy S. Prietas, wife, Attleboro.

Connecticut Thins Manpower To Aid War-Busy Factories

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 24—Central Connecticut, disturbed by the threat of manpower ceilings on all business, has tackled the job of redistributing its available manpower on a voluntary basis to turn out essential war materials.

A special committee, invited by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin and including representatives of Federal agencies, industry, organized labor, stores, banks, insurance companies, and public utilities, has devised a program and launched a "victory manpower campaign" to build up the employment rolls of factories that are lagging behind their production schedules.

If it cannot be accomplished voluntarily, Governor Baldwin has warned, it will be necessary for the War Manpower Commission to fix its ceilings on all business and for the War Production Board to cut back and cancel contracts for less essential goods.

Admittedly, the program is an experiment. Its success depends entirely on the willingness of employers and the public generally to co-operate. There are no orders or directives. The Governor has said there will be no policing of the program.

Employers of 20 or more persons in all lines of activity except the production of critical war materials for the Army and the Navy are asked to set their total employment on Feb. 1, 1944, as a voluntary ceiling. They are to hire no more people than they had at the start of this month, and they are asked to reduce the number of their employees if they can.

Employers in industrial plants where manpower ceilings have previously been set by the War Manpower Commission are asked to abide by those ceilings and reduce them also, if they can.

A recruiting campaign to get new workers into industry, either on a full-time or a part-time basis, is the final step. Empahis has been placed on "orderly" procedure. The United States Employment Service is to make all referrals. Persons are not to be discharged or laid off to comply with ceilings until a new job has been arranged for them.

Women's Training Course

A training program for women in industrial engineering work has been announced by Connecticut College, New London. Girls will be taught in summer session to take jobs as engineering aides at the factories of United Aircraft. The instruction takes six weeks.

Fight on Tie-In Sales

Tie-in sales of butter and eggs, subject of many complaints from retailers, have now reached the consumer lever, says Anthony F. Arpaia, State Office of Price Administration Director. He asked the public to submit signed statements of fact when tie-in sales had been proposed by storekeepers.

With butter at a premium and eggs in surplus, wholesalers have been accused of refusing to sell butter unless the store manager also purchased large quantities of eggs. Mr. Arpaia pointed out this is a violation both of rationing and price control regulations.

Boys for Dairy Work

Twenty high school boys from Middletown and New London attended a short course at the University of Connecticut to prepare for work on dairy farms as soon as school is out. Others will follow until 250 have had the training, it was announced. Boys are recruited by the teachers of vocational agriculture in the high schools.

Students training at the University of Connecticut under Government supervision have learned that all but a few in advanced engineering courses will be moved into combat units soon. The first lot leaves by April 1. The last will go Sept. 1, next.

COMING in the Weekly Magazine Section of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
February 26, 1944
INVASION ATLAS
★ FRENCH AND BELGIAN COAST MAP By the Kenaleys
★ SOMEWHERE THESE COASTS WILL CRACK By Paul Wohl
★ PACIFIC THEATRE OF WAR By Russell Lenz
★ SEAGOING MAPS TAKE TO THE SKIES By Russell Lenz
★ "BIRD'S-EYE" VIEW OF EUROPE By Erwin Raisz
★ PACIFIC TIDE TURNS By W. E. Lucas
ORDER NOW

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "V," "W," and "X" in Book 3 now valid; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" and "Z" now valid; expire March 20.

Special Pork Bonus — Spare Stamp No. 3 in Book No. 4 now good for five points in purchase of pork, plus sausage whether or not made of pork; valid through Feb. 26.

Red stamps A8, B8, and C8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, will become valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan goes into effect.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, will become valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan goes into effect.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Rent Rules Home to Roost

WILMINGTON, N. C. (AP)—George W. Jeffrey, Office of Price Administration Rent Director for the Wilmington area, said his rented house had been sold and the new owner had asked him to vacate by March 1.

Shipyard Head Named

Andrew B. Sides, long connected with the Eastern Steamship Lines at Boston, and more recently head of the Boston shipping firm of Andrew B. Sides & Co., Inc., has been named President of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, at South Portland, Maine, succeeding Chester L. Churchill, resigned to assume other duties for the Todd Shipyards interests. Mr. Sides has been Executive Vice-President of the corporation for some time.

'You've Done a Grand Job'

By a Staff Photographer

Restaurateurs Praised by Governor for War Effort

Setting a quota of $250,000 in the recent Fourth War Loan drive, members of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association rolled up a total of $408,125, with many reports still coming in. At the State House this noon Governor Saltonstall (shown at left) received three members of the association and congratulated them on their success. Left to right, Robert Jahrling, owner, Hotel Highland, Springfield, Mass., and a director of both the State Association and the National Restaurant Association; John Stokes, President of Massachusetts Restaurant Association, and Harry Baldwin, Vice-President of Waldorf System, and a director of both State and National Associations.

End of Rail Branch Under Advisement

The Massachusetts State Public Utilities Commission today had under advisement a petition of the New Haven Railroad to discontinue for the duration the nine-mile Boston-Dorchester-Readville branch.

At a public hearing on the petition yesterday Philip J. Doherty, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, opposed closing of the line and charged the members of the Commission with being "paid tools of the railroad."

About 40 residents of the communities served by the branch appeared at the State House to oppose the termination of service. Opponents charged that Boston Elevated service is not adequate to take care of the area.

Symphony Preview—'Cavalleria' and 'Pagliacci'—Coming Stage Attractions

Cecilia Society to Assist In Gretchaninoff's Mass

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Lay the stress of voice on the next to the last syllable of the name Gretchaninoff, and anyone interested may go on and talk confidently about the composer whose "Ecumenical Mass" attains performance at the Boston Symphony Orchestra's concerts this week.

The name, pronounced this way and that, is a familiar one on concert and recital programs and in the musical announcements of churches as well. For Gretchaninoff in a long career, first in his native Russia, then in his adopted Paris, and lately in his wartime shelter, New York, has composed vastly; and, as far as appreciation goes, he has composed successfully.

To realize what a long course as composer he has traversed, let the curious read the title of this work of his latter years: "Ecumenical Mass," for Four Solo Voices, Chorus, and Organ, op. 142, by A. Gretchaninoff. The number 142 indicates a long list of publications, indeed; something tragic about it, too, when we consider what scant property protection Mr. Gretchaninoff has had, in view of his nationality and the want of copyright relations between Russia and other countries in the days away back along. The lark sings and listeners on the ground enjoy the ecstatic strain. The song ended, the lark must go find his dinner. So with composing that has been tossed, like much of Mr. Gretchaninoff's, into the air.

For the matter of success, that was established early and it has been continuous. Most significantly of all, perhaps, it has been a vocal success. Wherever singers lift their voices, there the music of Gretchaninoff is found, be they soloists or choristers. The Russian liturgy has been a particular field of his and it has naturally enough influenced, if not channeled, his vocal style.

Nevertheless, with him individuality has been dominant. Tradition comes only remotely to the thought of those who hear his melodies and harmonies sung. The music seems in every case to belong with the words. The Russian element transfers, merges, amalgamates, loses its merely native character and becomes appropriately American or anything else.

To note a trait that runs right through, Gretchaninoff's music is practical. That is not to say that it is easy or that it is ever commonplace. But it can be sung; or what amounts to even more, it can be enjoyed by an audience. Its moods and its purposes reveal themselves plainly. It is fluent and eloquent, yet always to the point.

The text is the same as that of the Bach and the Beethoven masses, comprising the Latin Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Benedictus, and Agnus Dei. These each form a movement, and the words are taken by chorus and solo voices in various shifts and alternations and without expressive repeating of phrases or elaborating of themes.

The feeling that pervades the work is one of nobility. Of Gretchaninoff we may say in all respect to his talents that we hardly expect the peak of exaltation. We do not look to him, let us in reasonableness admit, for expression of the sublime. Our emotions are raised to heights that are safe and free from possibility of disaster.

Each hearer will find his own good moments in the not-too-long transit—a low note for the alto solo here, a loud call from the trombones there, an instant of interlude by the organ, perchance, or a quick shift of tempo and a lifting of the tonality in a four-part passage of the Benedictus.

Someone is sure to be disappointed that so little is made of the Sanctus. But Gretchaninoff is not the composer to seize obvious chances. He looks after his general plan of allegro and andante, of spirited episodes and meditative ones. His classicism is truly classic, is fairly Greek. We find, in sum, balance, restraint; and always, nobility.

Gretchaninoff to Speak

Alexander Gretchaninoff, whose Ecumenical Mass will be played at this week's Boston Symphony concerts, will be the guest of Boris Goldovsky at tomorrow's Symphony Luncheon in the Oval Room of the Copley-Plaza.

Roland Hayes

Tenor soloist in Gretchaninoff's Ecumenical Mass at this week's concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Hugh Thomas and Gertrude Beach

In "Janie," which Brock Pemberton will bring to the Colonial Monday.

Lucas-Pritchard

Ralph Forbes

Featured in "A Highland Fling," coming to the Wilbur, Monday.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"Into Battle." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—News Round-up: J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of Long Ago. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—Dorothy Carless, songs. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Thank You, Svoboda," new comedy by H. S. Kraft. Starring Sam Jaffe. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Garden—Ice Follies of 1944. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays and Sundays at 2:30. Through Feb. 28.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Lucia," presented by the Salmaggi Opera Company. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Copley Plaza Hotel, Oval Room—Symphony Luncheon. Boris Goldovsky, pianist, will discuss this week's Symphony Program. 12:15.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter — "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson. 2:50, 5:50, 8:55. News and short films. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:40. "Week-End Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:55, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Love Crazy," William Powell, Myrna Loy. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Jeannie," Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. 10 a. m., 12:47, 3:34, 6:39, 9:44. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett, Jane Frazee. 11:34 a. m., 2:21, 5:08, 8:13.

Metropolitan — "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern — "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 10.

Paramount—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:30. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines, Alan Curtis. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:15, 9:10.

Scollay—"Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Find the Blackmailer," 9:55 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Kill or Be Killed," "World in Action," "Rhythm on Rampage," "Silver Wings," "Screen Snapshots," "The Biter Bit," "Into the Clouds." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10.

Telepix—"Kill or Be Killed," "Mt. McKinley," "Ski Troopers," "Robert Benchley," Digest World News, "Puppetoon." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown — "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 1, 4:30, 8.

Washington Street Olympia — "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Find the Blackmailer," 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

SOMERVILLE—Central Square: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall.

Strand: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Someone to Remember," J. Crane, M. Paige.

Capitol and Bell Square: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "Scream in the Dark," Robert Lowry.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 1:45. Continuous from 8:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 2:07, 7:52. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 3:31, 9:16.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. "Cross of Lorraine," Gene Kelly. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Passport to Suez," Warren William, Ann Savage.

Coolidge: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, J. Bishop. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Princess O'Rourke," Maureen O'Hara, John Garfield. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. "Is Everybody Happy," Ted Lewis. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. "Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes. "Captive Wild Woman," John Carradine, Evelyn Ankers.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Passport to Suez," Warren Williams. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers, Frances Langford. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Adventure of Tartu," Robert Donat, Phyllis Morris. "Young Ideas," Susan Peters.

Coolidge Corner: "None Shall Escape," "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.

Cleveland Circle: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. "Cross of Lorraine," Gene Kelly. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Jack London," Maureen O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Seventh Victim," Tom Conway. 2, 8.

University: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Gangway for Tomorrow." 3:25, 6:45, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Larceny with Music," Allan Jones, Kitty Carlisle. "Law of the Timber," Marjorie Reynolds, Monte Blue.

Codman Square: "Guadalcanal Diary," Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Guadalcanal Diary," Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. 3:05, 8:30. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 7:30.

Park: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. "Hitler's Madmen," Patric Morison.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Son of Dracula," Lon Chaney. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, John Carradine. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "True to Life," Mary Martin. 2:30, 8:15. "Murder in Times Square," Marguerite Chapman. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway, Helen Walker. 1:48, 4:54, 8:10. "Guadalcanal Diary," William Bendix, Lloyd Nolan. 3:03, 8:19, 9:25.

Mystic: "Victory Thru Air Power," 2:05, 7, 9:55. "The Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott, James Brown. 3:19, 9:19. "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis, Nan Wynn. 2:01, 8:01.

Strand: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Know. 3:25, 8:30. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 2:10, 7, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. "Border Patrol," William Boyd, Andy Clyde.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Top Man," Don O'Connor, Susan Foster. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller.

Fellsway: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, R. Cummings.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott, James Brown. "Tarzan's Desert Victory," Johnny Weissmuller.

NATICK — Colonial: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Benny Goodman. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Unknown Guest," Victor Jory, Pamela Blake. "Sarong Girl," Ann Corio, Tim Ryan. 2, 8.

Strand: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones. 2, 8.

Paintings and Lithographs

Paintings and lithographs by Joseph Butera are to be on view at the Copley Society through Feb. 25.

Mr. Butera finds an abundance of pleasing subject matter in Massachusetts, along the seacoast and inland on farms. He paints with freshness and fluidity. His prints carry the same buoyant handling onto the stone.

The flowers by Polly Nordell now exhibited at Doll and Richards reveal an authoritative hand. Mrs. Nordell's still-lifes enrich the Boston Water Color Society display at Vose's, too. She employs no set rule for arrangement, or for representation. The various blossoms prompt a brushwork and color scheme held by the author peculiarly suitable. Among specimens found in her floral compositions are lilies, larkspur, petunias, clematis, cosmos, peonies, and delphiniums.

Truk Films at Telepix

The program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday will include pictures on the attack on Truk; "Danger Area," describing the manufacture of explosives for the British Admiralty; Fitzpatrick travel film on the Canadian Rockies; Viennese music presented by the National Philharmonic; "Film Memories"; two color cartoons; and newsreels.

Double Bill Presented By Salmaggians

How much better stage folk look when made up in the likeness of natural and existing people than when disguised as personages of an imaginary long ago, was illustrated at the Boston Opera House last evening, when Salmaggi's visiting company presented Mascagni's "Cavalleria" and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" in the familiar double bill. The participants seemed their very selves, and at the same time they took on true face and figure as the characters of the two little dramas. Everybody seemed an actual somebody, quite different from the night before in "Aida," when nobody was anybody of the living world.

This came particularly evident in the countenance and dress of the men and women of the chorus, who carried off with complete success the illusion of belonging to some real village of Italy, Sicily, or wherever the scenes are laid. Speaking of the choral side of the pair of performances, that stood up remarkably firm, reliant, picturesque, and pleasing. The singers are the sort that know their way around before the drops and beside the wings and they have their voices tuned to every orchestral nuance and cadence.

Much of the lasting quality of "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci" resides right in their choral appropriateness and verisimilitude. Mr. Salmaggi could entrust the front of the stage to almost any group of principals that fell to hand, with such a chorus as he has at the back. But he offered on this occasion a generally well-schooled ensemble of artists. Herva Nelli, principal soprano of the Tuesday opening, was hardly to be expected to sustain the role of Santuzza in No. 1 of the doublet; but she met expectations as one of the organization's mainstays.

The most interesting episode of the evening was perhaps the duet of Nedda, with Annunciata Garrotto, and Silvio, with Frank Ricciardi, in the No 2 piece. This scene is commonly done in a weak and neglected fashion, but it assumed both dramatic force and musical persuasion in the care of Mme. Garrotto and Mr. Ricciardi.

A conductor who evidently knows how opera singing ought to go and who with practice may develop necessary orchestral command, Nicola Rescigno, directed.

W. P. T.

Plays in Prospect

Janie—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Feb. 28. Josephine Bentham's and Herschel Williams' comedy about a publisher's precocious daughter who straightens out her father's problems by entertaining some soldiers. The play, which has been running in New York since September, 1942, will make Boston its first stop on tour. Brock Pemberton is the producer. The current Manhattan company is expected here.

A Highland Fling—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Feb. 28. New comedy by Margaret Curtis, produced by George Abbott, with a cast that will include Ralph Bellamy, Miss Curtis, Karl Swenson, Frances Reid, John Ireland, A. P. Kaye, St. Clair Bayfield, Marguerite Clifton, Gloria Hallward, Ivan Miller, Marjorie Davies, and Patti Brady. All the characters, it is said, will be Scottish except an American father and daughter sight-seeing in the Highlands.

Follow the Girls—At the Shubert beginning Tuesday, March 7. New musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis, with songs by Dan Shapiro, Milton Pascal, and Phil Charig. Gertrude Niesen, Jackie Gleason, Tim Herbert, Buster West, Irina Baronova, and Frank Parker are among those in the cast. Harry Delmar is staging the show. Catherine Littlefield is arranging the choreography.

Chicken Every Sunday—Now scheduled for the Plymouth beginning March 20, dramatization by Julius and Philip Epstein of a novel by Rosemary Taylor about life in a boarding house in Tucson, Ariz., about 40 years ago, Mary Phillips, Rhys Williams, Thelma Schnee, Frank Thomas, and Katherine Squire will be in the cast.

Films Continuing

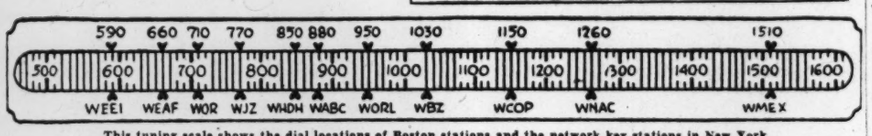
Under a change in plans the Paramount and Fenway will continue for another week the current double bill of "The Lodger," with Merle Oberon, George Sanders, and Laird Cregar; and "Career Girl," with Frances Langford.

At the Exeter, instead of the usual change in program today, "Thousands Cheer," with Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, and José Iturbi, will continue through the rest of the week. "A Lady Takes a Chance" is announced to arrive Sunday.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6.30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk	Shangri-La launching	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Hollywood	Speaker; Orchestra	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry; Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Speaker; Orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular Music Program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Vets' Information.	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Julia Sanderson; piano-organ; songs; guest	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
4:45	Interview; Date	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'		Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe	All Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Allen Miller's Or
5:15	Follies; Music	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; sk.	Irish songs
5:30	American Women	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish songs
5:45		"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	'Page One'; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Brotherh'd Wk
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	Alvino Rey's Orch.	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Show Tune Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	'Star for a Night'; dr.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or.	amateurs; F. Brooks	J. W. Vandercook, news	Curtain Calls	R. Sallinger, news; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	"Fighting Coast Guards'	Bob Burns, "Arkansas	Confidentially Yours";	Musical Com Favorites
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	"Fighting Coast Guards'	Traveler"; Variety	Fred Lang, news	Musical Com Favorites
8:00	Suspense; Agnes	Watch the World Go By	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	Studio speaker
8:15	Moorehead; dr.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Moods for Moderns	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"The Aldrich Family,"	Fulton Oursler Reports	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Is a World Federa-	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes Ama-	tion Government De-	Music Hall: B. Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Moz-
9:15	teur program	sirable and Possible?"	guest: Phil Silvers	"Believe It or Not"	art: Concerto in A Maj
9:30	Dinah Shore Show:	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Jean Davis; J. Haley;	'Ask Your OPA' Round-	Classical Album: Moz-
9:45	dr.; music; guest	Dance orchestra; dr.	show; Eddie Cantor	table: Token System	art: Concerto in A Maj
10:00	"The First Line":	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello: Va-	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	U. S. Navy drama	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	riety; S. Greenstreet	Biographical Sketches	Polish Information Dr.
10:30	"Romance"; Dick	'The Symphonette,' with	March of Time: drama;	Judge Marvin Jones	Glenn Miller's Orch.
10:45	Haymes; g'st; or.	M. Piastro, conductor	music; guest speakers	Parade; Music; Weather	Freddie Slack's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	"Music by Cugat"	Weather; "Off Record"	'Brazil Presents'; Music	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
11:30	"Viva America";	Fishermen's program	Music of New World:	Brotherhood Week: dr.	Day's End: music
11:45	Reva Reyes, songs	Dance orchestra; News	"The Spanish Main"	George Auld's Orch.	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; "Azaleas"	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30	Music; News	"Alarm Clock"; music	News service	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; re-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00	News of the World	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Shopping talk	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Church in the Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	"Hannah"; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	F. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	Breakfast Club	Talk: Church in Wild'd	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	This Living World	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Between the Lines	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	'Valiant Lady'; sk.	"Sweet River"; drama	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Music; Old-time songs	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Helpmate"; drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Child'n	Dramatic sketch	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason"
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"; dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program
11:45	'Aunt Jenny'	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'How'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Musical program
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Musical program; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Hank Lawson's Music	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Luncheon With Lopez"	"Treasury Star Parade
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Cedric Foster, news	"America Sings"
2:00	Serial drama	"Listen, Milady"	'Guiding Light'; drama	News; Musical Roundup	Curtain Time, with
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Today's Children"; sk	Yankee Kitchen	Jean Harper
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	"The Pepper Shaker"
2:45	"Perry Mason" sk	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Betty Crocker, talk	Mutual Goes Calling	News; Farm & Home
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Red Cross program;	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party;	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	"Help Wanted"	speaker; music	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Network program	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
4:45	Red Cross Pgm.	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown"	Bob Stanley's Orch.	J Manning, Troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All-Star Dance Parade,	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; C. Schivak's Or.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Music	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Brotherh'd Wk.
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	Guest Star Theater	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Show Tune Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"The Adventures of	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	'Dateline'; drama.	Nero Wolfe"; drama	J. W. Vandercook, news	'Parade'; 'Curtain Calls'	Richard Sallinger, news
7:30	'Fridays on Br'dway'	"The Lone Ranger";	'Yankee Yarns"	Sabby Lewis' Orch.	Joseph Tall: Variety
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	Sabby Lewis' Orch.	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Paul Nelson, news	Lucille Manners; Hous-	Cecil Brown, news	'Excursions in Science'
8:15	Betty Hutton; Ed-	"Parker Family"; dr.	ton Symphony Orch.	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	die Bracken; dr.;	Meet Your Navy: music	Hit Parade: Lulu Bates;	"Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	preview; News	var. show; Interviews	orchestra	ty"; drama; guests	Rhythm Ramblers
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Inter-
9:15	norant"; comedy	"Gang Busters"; sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Believe It or Not"	view with Jan Veen
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Jan Savitt's Orch.	"People Are Funny"	Double or Nothing; quiz;	Classic Album: Brahms'
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orchestra; Dr.	Quiz; Art Linkletter	tenor; John King, mc	Double Concerto
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	J. W. Vandercook, news	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy	Network Sports	News service
10:15	riety show	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Kay Kyser; H. Babbitt	Network Sports	Beyond Victory
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports; G. Martinelli	Network Sports	Dick Stabile's Orch.
10:45	F. Merman; F. Tone	M. Piastro, conductor	Rep. Emanuel Celler, talk	Network Sports	Henry Musette's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Louis Armstrong's Or.
11:15	'Unrationed Jam'	Frankie Master's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Weather; Dance orch.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:30	'Mrs. Miniver'; dr	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	'Mrs. Miniver'; dr	D'Artega presents; News	Music You Want	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

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KE

American Pilots Again Strike Schweinfurt—Blast Japanese on Marianas

Continued from Page 1

drive against Parry, at the lower end of the atoll, completed liquidation of the 3,000 Japanese defenders, thus giving the American Navy a base within easy bombing range of Truk.

The other success is the joining hands of two detachments that landed on Western New Britain last December—those at Arawe and Cape Gloucester—after a 50-mile trek through rain-sodden jungle. This operation gives the Allies a 50-mile length of New Britain within easy reach of Japan's key bases of Rabaul and Kavieng.

While the battle front at the Anzio beachhead and at Cassino in Italy continued in an expectant stage, with the Allies holding firmly to their consolidated positions and Field Marshal Kesselring apparently bringing up reinforcements for a new counter-attack on the beachhead, the Russian theater continued active despite heavy thaws that hampered the movements of mechanized equipment.

Three Russian forces were moving down upon Pskov, the great communications center at the foot of the Peipus-Pskov lake system that borders Estonia. The northernmost force had captured Strugi Krasnoye, 44 miles northeast of Pskov; the southernmost, under General Meretskov, had captured Dno on the main east-west railroad to Pskov, 64 miles west of the city. There were reports that a section of General Govorov's army was only 25 miles from the stronghold.

The Russian purpose at present seems to be to push to the south end of the lakes and then thrust into Estonia to the north and south. The force to the north of the lakes apparently is marking time around Narva until the southern sections have thrust closer to Pskov.

Pacific:

U. S. Aircraft Bomb Mariana Islands

The war's first blow against the Japanese mandated islands of the Marianas, deep within Japan's defense ring, was dealt powerfully Feb. 22 by hundreds of planes from aircraft carriers, according to an announcement issued by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The planes were under the command of Rear Admiral Marc A. Mitscher who commanded the attack on Truk last week and who made possible the 1942 raid on Tokyo.

The bombing of the Marianas, 700 miles northwest of Truk and 1,300 miles south of Tokyo, occurred on the same day that invasion forces completed a six-day conquest of Eniwetok Atoll, western Marshalls air base within land-based bombing range of Truk.

Admiral Mitscher, who captained the carrier Hornet from which the Doolittle bombers took off for Tokyo, presumably led into the daring Mariana operation elements of the same task force used last Feb. 16 and 17 against Truk, demonstrating the sustained striking power of the fleet.

Radio silence to protect his ship's movements precluded details as to whether the Mariana raiders sank any warships in Tanpag Harbor at Saipan Island—the same harbor from which some Japanese Fleet units sailed in June, 1942, to defeat at Midway.

Tinian, naval air base, also was a target Feb. 22. It and Saipan are near the bottom of the Mariana ladder of islands ranging north directly toward Japan. The attacked bases are approximately 3,800 statute miles southwest of Pearl Harbor and 1,700 miles west of the newly-won lagoon base of Kwajalein in the Marshalls.

Admiral Nimitz's terse communiqué on the operation, occurring 120 miles north of the one-time American base of Guam, said "a strong Pacific Fleet task force, including several hundred carrier-based aircraft" participated. Saipan ranks second in size to Guam in the Marianas.

Capture of Eniwetok, second atoll in the Marshalls to fall to Americans this month, was concluded by a 12-hour Marine drive on Parry Island. An estimated 3,000 Japanese defended Eniwetok, with latest reports listing only 28 prisoners. That contrasted with more than 250 Japanese prisoners taken in the conquest of Kwajalein, 380 miles southeast of Eniwetok. American casualties on both atolls were reported to have been light.

Eniwetok was invaded Feb. 17 after heavy air and ship preparatory assaults, Its main air base of Engebi was engulfed within less than a day.

Admiral Nimitz also reported that Ponape and Kusai in the Carolines were pounded by Army Liberators on Feb. 21, apparently to neutralize them against interfering with the impending Mariana stroke. Thirty tons of bombs blasted the harbor at Ponape and six tons were dropped in two raids on the harbor at Kusai, starting fires.

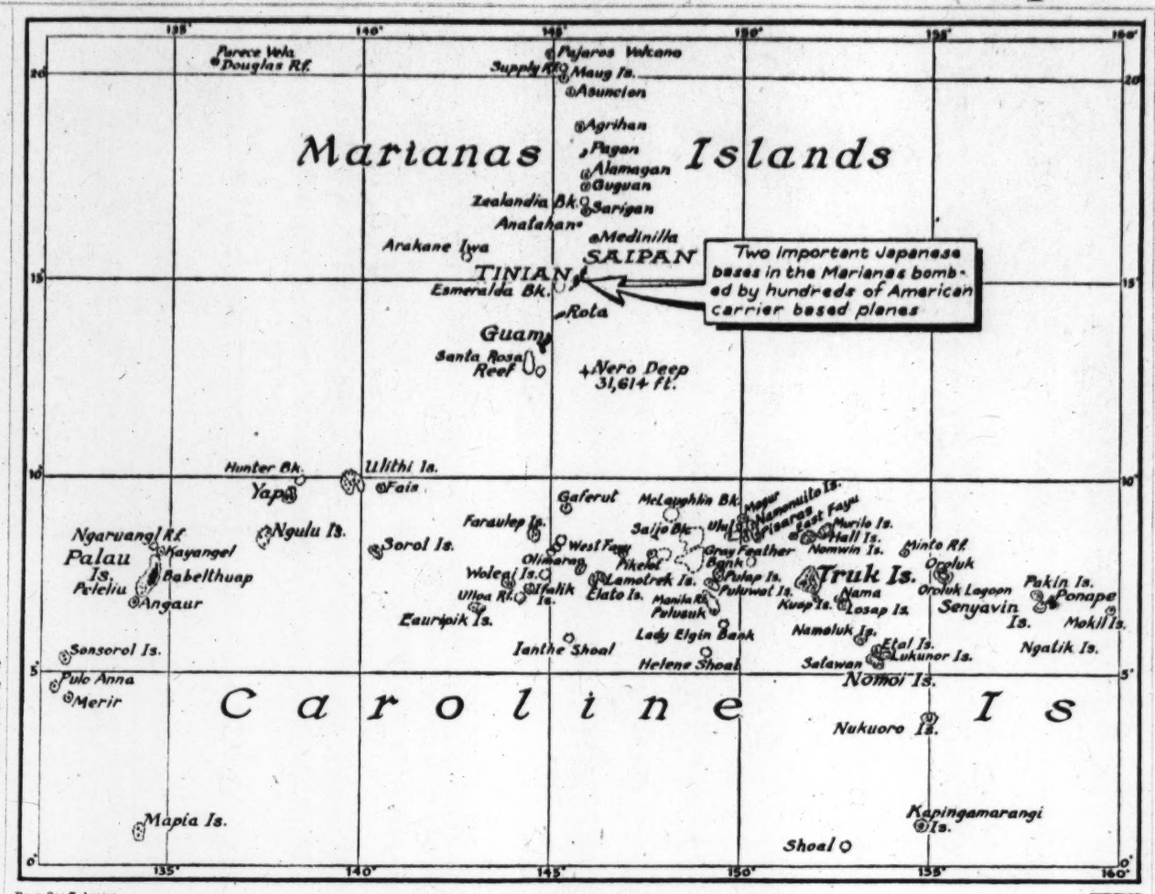
On the same day, airfields, shipping, and ground installations on five of the by-passed eastern Marshalls were raided by Mitchell bombers, Navy search planes and Warhawk fighters, and one atoll was shelled by warships.

[A Japanese Domei agency radiocast identified the warships' targets as Taroa, air base in Maloelap Atoll.]

South of the Marshalls, a Navy search plane raided the enemy's phosphate-producing island of Nauru.

When Japan took over the Mariana Islands under a League of Nations mandate, following World War I, it was stipulated that it was not to fortify them. However, some few travelers who visited Saipan before the outbreak of the present war reported feverish activity on the island. There were indications that a submarine base had been built, although Japan denied this.

Tinian is a naval air base and, with Saipan, was believed to have good airdromes. Both bases probably were used as staging fields for warplanes to be sent to island outposts in the Carolines and Marshalls and into the South and Southwest Pacific.



By a Staff Artist

Americans Strike Again—Closer to Japan

America's penetration in the Japanese Mariana Island group, north of Truk and the Carolines, with the raid of Feb. 23 brings attacking forces within 1,300 miles of Japan. Saipan and Tinian are rungs of island ladder to the north.

British Rockets In Use Over Year

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 24

Heavy rockets which leave the ground with a crashing roar and burst in brilliant explosive patterns form a spectacular part of Londons air defenses which have been putting up one of the heaviest barrages of the war during recent German raids.

The bursts can be identified readily on clear nights by the close grouping of multiple colors and heavy smoke. The rockets have been in use about two years and long since passed through the experimental stage, but correspondents only now are permitted to disclose their use. They still are not allowed to give a description of the projectors or the rockets themselves, their range or how they are fired.

New Britain:

200-Mile Gap Cut In Japanese Arc

American soldiers and Marines have wiped out all enemy resistance in western New Britain, blasting out a broad gap in the Japanese South Pacific defense perimeter which a year ago was considered in some quarters to be almost impregnable.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that Marines from the Cape Gloucester sector on the north coast had joined soldiers who moved up from Arawe Peninsula in the south, and that the western part of the island was completely in American hands.

The victorious conclusion of a campaign, which started Dec. 15 with the landing at Arawe, meant that General MacArthur had a 200-mile-wide opening in the enemy's defense arc from Java to Rabaul, New Britain, through which the Allies may drive north.

The Japanese had almost two years in which to fortify this line. It was first cracked in the landing at Arawe on the south coast, effected by Texas dismounted cavalry and Idaho artillery. Eleven days later the Marines swarmed ashore at Cape Gloucester, on the northwestern coast.

The 32nd American Infantry Division invaded Northeastern New Guinea at Saidor, Jan. 2. From this point, across the Vitiaz Strait from New Britain, to Arawe is about 200 miles, all cleared of effective enemy fighting units.

The juncture of the Marines and soldiers meant the Americans hold a 50-mile line through the jungle from Rottock Bay on the north coast southeast to Arawe. The first contact between the troops was believed made near Itni River.

Air Over Europe:

U. S. and RAF Forces Strike Reich Targets

Packs of American Marauders and British Typhoons swept across the English Channel to resume the Allied aerial offensive amid strong indications that American heavy bombers may be making another deep penetration of Germany.

The Berlin Radio reported extensive air battles over Northwest and Central Germany. Several key continental radio stations had left the air.

The Allied daylight assault was resumed after German raiders attacked London on the night of Feb. 23 and RAF Mosquitoes had set sirens wailing in Germany again in a series of scattered attacks over the Western Reich.

Dutch airfields were targets selected for the daylight pounding by American medium Marauders. They struck under a cover of Allied fighters, while the RAF's Typhoon figher-bombers went after military objectives in Northern France.

The renewed assault came on the heels of a United States Strategic Air Force headquarters announcement which said the concentrated American air attacks on German aircraft factories have so reduced Nazi fighter production that every enemy plane shot down in combat now is a vital contribution toward knocking Germany's Air Force out of action.

Official statements here and from Allied headquarters in Naples, Italy, said a total of 343 German planes had been shot down in the past four days by American airmen in attacks on Germany. Thirty-three of these were shot down Feb. 23 in an attack on Steyr, Austria, by Liberators and escorting fighters from Italy.

Listing 310 German fighters as shot down during the course of these raids on Feb. 20, 21, and 22 the statement said:

"Before the precision bombers began their concentrated attacks upon the German aircraft industry months ago, heavy losses inflicted on the Luftwaffe in the air caused little reduction in its net strength. Losses were replaced quickly by new planes.

"Now, however, fighter production capacity has been so reduced that each existing plane knocked again in a series of scattered attacks over the Western Reich.

Neither Allies' losses in this raid nor the number of enemy planes downed were immediately disclosed, but dispatches from Naples quoted returning American fliers as saying they believed a large number of Nazi fighters were destroyed

Admiral Heads Formosan Forces

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Feb. 24

Chinese reports Feb. 23 said a special headquarters for Formosan forces had been established with Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor of Formosa, as commander in chief. The step was said to have been tawen with approval of Emperor Hirohito as a precaution against eventual Allied invasion of Formosa.

Russia:

Dno Captured By Soviet Force

Russian troops entered Dno the last important Nazi base east of the Baltic gateway city of Pskov, a Soviet communiqué said.

Pskov itself, 64 miles west of Dno, was threatened from two other directions by Soviet forces driving down from Strugi Krashoye, 44 miles to the northeast, and from the frozen marsh and forest country to the northwest, where troops of Gen. Leonid A. Govorovs Leningrad Army last were reported 25 miles away.

Strugi Krashoye, a town on the Leningrad-Pskov trunk railway, and 30 other localities were captured Feb. 23 by General Govorov's left wing, the Moscow bulletin said. Gen. K. A. Meretskov's Volkhov Army smashed westward along the Staraya Russa-Pskov railway for 10 miles to breach the defenses of Dno, liberating more than 150 hamlets on the way. One force, the Russians said, cleared a portion of the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway northeast of the junction while other units reached Semenovshchina, 34 miles from Dno.

West and northwest of Krivoi Rog, iron mine center in the Dnieper Bend far to the south, troops of Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army captured several Nazi-held communities, the Russian communiqué reported, as they pushed on toward the Bug River.

Italy:

New Battle Flares On Anzio Front

Fighting again flared on the Anzio front, with artillery breaking up German groups preparing to attack in front of American troops west of Cisterna and Allied troops repulsing Nazi attempts to infiltrate their lines southwest of Carroceto, Allied headquarters announced.

While four-engined bombers were ranging into Austria and attacking an important German aircraft assembly plant at Steyr, the Tactical Air Force swung over the coast of Italy and Yugoslavia, showering bombs on enemy shipping from which the enemy has been feeding supplies into Italian battle areas.

The Air Command announced that six Liberators were lost in the Steyr attack. Bomber crews shot down 32 enemy fighters and escorting Lightnings accounted for another.

Patrol actions and sharp exchanges of artillery fire continued on the main Fifth Army front in the Cassino area. Allied shells apparently hit German munitions or gasoline dumps in the mountains northwest of Cassino. Explosions were observed in three places.

Although sharp fighting occurred at some points on the beachhead and enemy movements suggested Nazi Field Marshal Albert Kesselring was regrouping his forces for a third try at driving the Allies into the sea, the German High Command did not commit any sizable forces to action and no ground changed hands.

Burma:

Japanese Defeated In Ngakyedauk Pass

Allied troops mopping up Japanese forces in the Ngakyedauk Pass in Burma have all but cleared the pass of the enemy, after repulsing one attack at the eastern exit Feb. 23, a communiqué said.

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's Southeast Asia Command announced that an important hill point near Kyauktaw in the Kaladan Valley was captured and that destruction of a Japanese raiding party proceeded north of the Ngakyedauk Pass sector in the Mayu Range.

"Allied troops are wresting the initiative from the Japanese on the Arakan front," a communiqué said, reporting that Indian Gurkhas were attacking the Japanese in the Pass.

Enemy patrols in the Chin Hills area have been dispersed, and a number of casualties inflicted upon ambushed Japanese, the communiqué said, while in the Hukawng Valley, American-trained Chinese forces continued to attack enemy rearguard forces south of the Tanair River.

Bomber Losses:

Tally of British, U. S. Casualties

RAF and American bomber losses due to enemy action in operations in the European theater during 1943 and January, 1944:

	RAF	USAAF
January	88	18
February	105	22
March	162	19
April	267	28
May	252	68
June	276	85
July	195	109
August	306	107
September	193	84
October	177	176
November	168	93
December	180	163
January	319	175

WAC Private Meets British Royalty

LONDON (AP)—Pfc. Adeana Willson of Detroit had a surprise presentation to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth recently when they visited the Moyston American Red Cross Club.

Sergeant Heinz Arnold of New York, who leads the choir at the GI Chapel, had invited Private Wilson to the club.

"I didn't especially want to go, but am glad I did," she said. Arnold began playing on the piano 'God Save the King' and in walked the King and Queen. Admiral (Harold R.) Stark (Commander of United States naval forces in the European theater) and Maj. Gen. (John C. H.) Lee (Deputy American commander in the area) also were there.

"When I was presented by a Red Cross hostess, the Queen asked how I liked London. She said she was very pleased to have us here. I was also presented to the King, who walked around talking to the GI's."

Greetings From Allies Front-Paged by Soviet

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt's message to Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin lauding "the magnificent achievements of the Red Army on its 26th anniversary, was prominently front-paged in the Soviet press today.

British Reporters Object to Rebuke

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—British correspondents stationed at Allied Headquarters in Algiers have sent a strongly worded protest to Prime Minister Winston Churchill following his statement in the House of Commons Feb. 22 about alarmist reports of the fighting at the Anzio bridgehead south of Rome.

"We object most strongly to the suggestion that we have been guilty of sending wrong reports of the operations in Italy," said the protest made public last night by the War Office. "We are reporters with battle experience and fully aware of the responsible nature of our work.

"We have accurately reported the guidance given to us by official statements at Allied Force Headquarters and we have confined ourselves to reporting their statements."

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Welcome Awaits U. S. Citizens On Exchange Trip to Lisbon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 24—United States diplomatic and consular officials in Lisbon are putting the finishing touches on arrangements to house some 500 American citizens who are expected to arrive here from Germany in three special trains on the morning of Feb. 25 in order to be exchanged with several hundred German and Axis subjects aboard the Swedish vessel Gripsholm.

The United States subjects who include an American diplomatic mission to Vichy will mostly stay in big hotels about 15 miles from Lisbon and it is hoped that the exchange will be completed on or about Feb. 29 when the Germans who are to remain aboard ship will be sent to the Reich.

The party includes a number of women and children, American wounded, three British subjects, and three or four well-known American journalists all of whom have been interned at Baden-Baden and other places since the United States' entry into the war.

Between Feb. 25 and Feb. 29 other special trains are expected carrying the nationals of various South American states that have broken relations with the Axis. American authorities here are doing everything possible to give their nationals proper welcome and full assistance during their short rest here.

German nationals aboard the Gripsholm are understood to include wounded crews from German submarines, but the German Legation here has apparently made no arrangements for German nationals to spend any nights ashore.

Bust of Frederick The Great Adorns Mussolini's Room

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 24 (AP)—Benito Mussolini is living in one small room in a modest farmhouse in Northern Italy in which the only decoration is a bust of Frederick the Great, 18th Century Prussian King, says the German newspaper Völkischer Beobachter.

However, the fallen Duce's "eyes still burn with the same fire," wrote the paper's correspondent, telling of a visit to the one-time dictator who now heads a puppet Fascist regime in Italy.

[Frederick the Great (1712-1786) established Prussia as a great power on the continent as a result of the Seven Years' War, which also raised Prussia's position in Germany to one rivaling Austria's.]

Russian Fete Features American Film on War

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Soviet press featured an announcement that a United States War Department battle film would be displayed in Moscow on the anniversary of the founding of the Red Army, scheduled for yesterday.

New Guidebook to End Guidebooks

Soldier in Italy pens humorous directions for comrades when they reach America.

By a Staff Artist

ALGIERS, Feb. 9. Delayed. (AP)—The guidebook to end all guidebooks for soldiers has been unofficially compiled by one who should know—a soldier.

Outbound troops from the United States who have been supplied with all kinds of printed information, from how to survive in the jungle to how to make friends with Italians will be guided on their return journey by the "Soldier's Guide to the United States." It was compiled by a properly anonymous member of the 45th Division somewhere in Italy.

Following is an expurgated condensation of this new guide:

Introduction: You have been assigned to duty in the United States and the helpful rules of conduct contained in this phamplet will be of great assistance in cementing a greater friendship with the civilian population.

The impression you create will cause the native to judge all soldiers, therefore it is important to be polite, courteous, generous but at all times firm. Naturally, having been overseas, you have automatically become a leading authority on practically everything, and your opinions will carry great weight.

A practical plan of entering into any conversation is to preface all remarks as follows: "Now when we landed in North Africa," or "when we landed in Sicily."

This will silence all other conversation and secure instant attention, especially when a slightly loud tone of voice is used. In anything in the ensuing monologue about invasions you must always remember that you landed in the first wave. These things are hard to check.

Relations with civilians: Be generous and especially kind to children.

Historical background: The United States was discovered and immediately had trouble with the Indians. It seems that eventually they were all placed on certain tracts of land where oil was subsequently discovered. Of course the Indians were immediately chased out and later rounded up and placed in the 45th Division.

Food: The staple articles of diet are meat and potatoes, and pie. This is very monotonous. Everything is rationed, but you will soon make your "black market" connections and do all right.

Entertainment and sports: Cinemas range from first-class to mediocre. Baseball and football are the leading sports. Baseball is played by having nine men on each side. Football differs in that it has two more men on each side. It is all quite complicated.

Traffic keeps to the right of the road as in Sicily.

Language: The American language is difficult but you will soon pick up enough to make your wants understood. As to pronunciation, some vowels are pronounced separately and then again others are not. Other points to note are:

OY is pronounced erster.

OI is pronounced erl.

C before aou is pronounced as c before a o u.

Z is pronounced, but you won't run into this one often.

Character: The American is highly individualistic, but is friendly and courteous. For example, if you call up an American and say "Can you line up a couple of dames for tonight?" You will generally find out that yours will turn out to be an awful looking dog.

The principal cities are New York.

With the above hints you should get along quite well with the Americans. One splendid way to ingratiate yourself with soldiers you will meet there is to ask if they've been overseas. When they reply in the negative, just sneer.

Allies Exploit Hitler 'Intuition,' Draw Nazi Reserves Into Italy

Continued from Page 1

son, this sensibility is something on which the Allies can play, and by doing so they have attracted to the Southeast 500,000 Germans and have encouraged General Tito and other Patriot leaders to continue their fight against the common foe, confident that powerful British and American forces are doing the same thing on the other side of the Adriatic.

Even if the existing perimeter at Anzio is not increased by a yard it will continue to serve as a magnet for German reinforcements.

The events which led to the fall of Napoleon in the last century were cumulative, but it is probably fair to say that the lines of Torres Vedras were as important a link in the chain of events as the retreat from Moscow.

Spain was the sponge which sucked up the strength of France. Italy may well absorb the reserves of Germany. And strange to say, the best sponges for domestic use also are found in the Mediterranean.

U. S. Cub Licks Nazi Wolves

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY AT CASSINO, Feb. 5. Delayed. (AP)—Flying head-on in an unarmed cub artillery observtion plane toward an attacking German fighter sounds like foolishness, but it saved one young flier.

Staff Sergeant James R. Fry of Frederick, Okla., is one of the daring men who pilot slow-moving "Flying Eggbeaters" over enemy lines to spot German artillery positions so our guns can knock them out.

The Nazis hate these frail little aircraft, but usually do not fire at them for fear of disclosing their location.

Sergeant Fry was put-putting along over the Cassino front recently when he saw six German fighters dive-bomb our advance positions.

"When they came out of their dives a couple of them started moving over my way," said Sergeant Fry. "I did something then I thought I never would have to do. I headed straight for the first plane until we were face to face.

"I knew I had a touchy bit of timing. Just as I was sure we were in gun range and that he was about to cut loose on me I made an abrupt turn that got me out of his way. He couldn't turn that fast and zipped on by without even getting a shot at me.

"That left the second German. He was on me so close then that all I could do was pray and hope. He opened fire, but missed and cut across about 20 feet behind me like a rocket.

"We had more troubles. One burst of flak put 150 holes in my plane, but we got home all right. We patched up 75 holes, not bothering about the others, they were so small, and that plane was ready to go again.

"Later I was coming around a mountain in that same ship when the engine quit. I had to crash land in a tree.

"Sure is a funny plane, that one's got only 80 hours in the air and it's been hit by flak, landed in a tree, blown down a gully during a high wind and during another storm had its wings blown off. Matter of fact, it's wearing its third set of wings right now.

"Don't know what I'd do without that plane, though. It's an awful good one."

London Blitz

Continued from Page 1

sky of London and away again as quickly as possible.

Many raiders last night came in in formation. The barrage which met them was one of the heaviest and most spectacular of the war, with rockets spraying the skies in a regular firework display and tracer shells hurtling upwards in an effort to shoot down parachute flares dropped by the German planes.

Despite the increased strength of London's defenses, however, Nazi losses last night were proportionately lower than in previous raids and the damage done was certainly greater.

A high-explosive bomb narrowly missed one of London's most famous and most picturesque buildings which was severely damaged by the blast. Several blocks of flats near by were wrecked. Paintings, antiques, and other art treasures were destroyed in one London district. A theater was hit, but was empty at the time.

Many houses were destroyed by fire bombs and houses were hit in other parts of the Capital. Although, taken as a whole, damage was not so severe or so widespread as in the biggest raids of 1940 and 1941, the scene in several sections of the city this morning presented conditions comparable to those of the blitz.

Thus all indications are that the Germans have launched a strategic air offensive against London and Southern England as a whole.

The Berlin Radio asserts that these latest raids on London are part of offensive air operations which will be sustained and repeated "almost every night." Although it by no means follows that this actually will be the case, prevalent opinion among a number of military observers here is that the Nazis believe the stage has been reached in both the Allied air attack on the continent and Allied preparations for invasion which calls for counteraction by the Luftwaffe.

U. S. Navy Problems Mount

Continued from Page 1

boxes, blocks long, occupying parts of Honolulu boulevards, are a common sight.

On the basis of practices followed in the South Pacific in developing Guadalcanal as a supply and staging area for the supporting of fronts farther north, it seems reasonable to assume that eventually Hawaii's function as a supply funnel will be shared by Kwajalein. This development, however, must await the reduction of other Japanese-held Marshall bases, especially the eastern atolls, which, it is believed, are still strongly garrisoned by enemy troops.

As the Japanese are driven from the outer perimeter defenses homeward they may make greater offensive use of submarines. At present some naval observers here, including Admiral Nimitz himself, opine the Japanese are using submarines primarily as a substitute for surface shipping. The absence of submarines in the Central Pacific thus far is explained partially by the theory the enemy is using undersea craft for the rescue and reinforcement of missions in the South and Southwest Pacific and to relieve or supply some outposts isolated by the interception and destruction of Japanese surface vessels.

May Use Submarines

Should the Japanese make a strategic withdrawal from the South Pacific, as some observers believe is inevitable, their submarines might be relieved of these less desirable assignments and might have more time to work on our supply lines in the Central Pacific.

The handicaps of tremendous Pacific distances have been overcome to a large extent by the strategy developed by Admiral Nimitz and his staff, whereby United States forces are moved westward not by "island hopping" but by selective seizure of strategic islands controlling ocean areas. Admiral Nimitz has shown it is unnecessary to hop from island to island to progress toward the China coast where he hopes some day to land American expeditionary forces.

Pacific distances and the Japanese are being annihilated by selective island seizures whereby the conquest of selected targets such as Tarawa and Makin in the Gilberts and Kwajalein and Eniwetok in the Marshalls, has established an effective United States' control over the entire island groups and surrounding ocean areas.

Concentration Plus on Tirpitz

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Crews of the British midget submarines that torpedoed the German battleship Tirpitz in a surprise attack at Alten Fiord, Norway, last September, underwent arduous training for two years in preparation for the task, the naval correspondent of the British Information Service disclosed yesterday.

The correspondent said the men were confined in a lonely country house purposely made damp to simulate conditions aboard their tiny submarines.

"Chosen in the first place for their ability to meet the highest medical standards, the crews submitted to an extremely rigorous training," he said. "They were put on special diets and for weeks on end had to accustom themselves to living in the closest possible imitation of conditions aboard the midget surroundings.

"The officers and men knew that once they had started on their assignment, it would be physically impossible to lie down, so that sleep would be unlikely, apart from the necessity of remaining constantly alert. It was impossible to cook food, and they had to live on specially concentrated rations and prepared drinks which had to last until the job was done. Washing was out of the question."

The correspondent said that each submarine carried a crew of four or five and that three of the vessels participated in the attack on the Tirpitz.

More Generous Postwar Aid For Vets Hoped For in Canada

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 23—Canada's returning veterans have their eye on Parliament and its plans, now in preparation, for the rehabilitation of its servicemen.

Criticism thus far on the present re-establishment program has been, in the main, that financial assistance for the men under some of these measures has not been generous enough.

The real effectiveness of any rehabilitation program naturally depends on the success of postwar reconstruction efforts of the Government and the people.

If the country's economy is not wholesome, many of the veterans will remain for a long time as wards of the Government, which, although providing a measure of security for the men, would defeat the major aim of the rehabilitation plan.

A fairly comprehensive program to assist soldiers, sailors, and airmen on demobilization is already embodied in the law. It has been framed with the memory still green of the hardship and frustrations endured by veterans of World War I. Aside from the pension arrangements and the care of the incapacitated, these provisions are made for the veterans:

1. On discharge he gets first a clothing allowance and a ticket to his home.

2. If he doesn't get a job immediately he will receive $10.20 a week if single and $14.40 if married with allowances for children. This is for a maximum period of a year.

3. Facilities will be provided for vocational training, and while in training he will get the same financial aid and for the same period as if unemployed.

4. The same weekly assistance will be given veterans who wish to finish university training. In this case the payments will continue for 15 months, and where students are outstanding in their work they will be further aided in post graduate studies. The universities and vocational training centers need not necessarily be located in Canada.

5. By statute the employer of a man who has enlisted is required to reinstate him when he returns from the war in as good or in a better position than the one he left to join the forces. He must not be deprived of his seniority rights.

A criticism of this Veterans' Land Act, 1942, is that there will likely be a number of experienced farmers who would like to settle on the land after the war who will not be able to raise the $480 initial payment. A proposal has also been made in the House that some arrangement should be made to have the farm become the property of the settler before the expiration of the time mentioned in the Act. The idea that has also been advanced in relation to the general rehabilitation plan is that the veteran should not be demobilized until he can step immediately into a job.

The rehabilitation program is not rigid. Some changes have recently been made, as in the increase in the amount of money paid the veteran for civilian clothing immediately on discharge. There will be the gratuity for which a bill is promised this session. Further alterations and additions to the general re-establishment plan may be made after full discussion in the House.

Right from the beginning, the veterans of World War II will have their interests sponsored by the two powerful servicemen's organizations, the Canadian Legion and Army and Navy Veterans. In addition, they will be aided not only by the regular rehabilitation agencies of the Government, including district rehabilitation boards, but also by Citizens' Volunteer Committees. More than 150 of these committees are already in operation. They keep the public and employers constantly aware of the need of giving preference in employment to veterans and will assist in getting them placed in suitable jobs.

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A Thursday Page

The Roof Tree

By Cornelia Meigs

Author of "Vanished Island," "Call of the Mountain," "The Scarlet Oak," etc.

Chapter Three

April in New England has its own moods, but it can, at its own good will, offer weather that could well compare with that of Paradise. For the three days after the Randalls had arrived at their new dwelling place the skies were soft and clear, the breezes quiet and caressing. The brown hills where grew maple and oak turned to every shade of pink and delicate red with the budding of the trees, the slopes that were clothed in fir and spruce were all varieties of silvery and yellowgreen. The hens and the two gray goslings pecked comfortably in the new grass, the cows grazed in the meadow where pasturage was every day greener and deeper.

The three Randalls were working like beavers to take advantage of the smiling weather which, as each of them knew, would never last. The first task, of course, was to provide shelter, and it was with almost magical speed that the walls and roof of the little camp went up. The tent of leafy boughs where they slept the first night was replaced by a stout hut, walled with woven branches and roofed with bark. It would serve well enough for immediate needs, until other things were attended to. The long warm summer would give time in which to set up a real house. There was an even ruder shed for the animals, the cows and horses, and the fowls.

The two little rooms of the cabin offered no more than sleeping places; cooking and eating were carried on outside by the camp fire. They had brought flour and bacon with them, and their father had shot a deer. Certainly they did not want for food—nor for occupation. Alan Randall was already beginning to plough the upper end of the green meadow, so that he might sow his grain and plant his potatoes. Day after day, the earth rippled away, black and even, from under his driving ploughshare. There was hard work and gaiety and laughter, as the three worked together at setting up this home where no home had ever been thought of before.

A Visitor Beckons

But in the evening, as they rested and ate around the fire, there were graver faces and word of deep consultation. Loss of the seeds for their vegetable garden was a serious matter. Deer meat and wild berries would hardly be enough for people who had been used to a greater variety of food. And there were all the things that could have been dried and laid by for the winter—onions, squash, beans. How could they ever make shift to get along without them? Alan Randall laid out a long furrow near the house and the girls set out the sweet corn, the only such seed that had been saved.

It was the third warm bright morning, when Elizabeth was kneading bread by the fire and Becky was dropping the last of the cut potatoes in their rows. Across the meadow, her father was ploughing with the two horses. She had come to the edge of the potato field, and was close to the woods, when she looked up and caught a sudden breath, for a figure stood there at the edge of the forest.

It was the same boy who had appeared so abruptly on the river bank and had frightened her horse, causing them to lose some of their seed bags. He had the same lithe slim body, the same ragged deerskin leggings, the same scarlet band around his hair. He stood regarding her gravely for a moment and then raised his hand and gestured. He was beckoning her to follow him.

"No," she said with emphasis, and repeated it, "No, I will not go." She looked about her. Elizabeth was up near the cabin, her father was at the very furthest limit of the meadow. When she looked back, the boy was gone. She walked over to where her father was working.

"You did not tell us that there were going to be Indians," she said. He stopped the horses and stood a moment to rest. "There are a few left," he answered, "though more and more of them drift away northward every year. The real tribes were scattered a number of years ago; those who have not gone are the ones who are friendly and like to trade with the whites. I saw the boy, too. He stood long by that big spruce tree and watched me plough."

A Pathway of Pebbles

Elizabeth had seen him also, as they found when they went back for the noonday meal, "He was by the spring," she said. "He just stood there and never moved. He seems to like to watch us. I suppose all Indians are curious about newcomers."

She was less startled when she saw him again two days later, when she and Elizabeth were drawing water from the spring. He was sitting on the ground this time, at the foot of a big maple tree, and he was sifting a handful of white pebbles through his fingers. They looked at each other steadily, then he stood up and said a word which the girls did not understand, and pointed backward over his shoulder. He repeated the word but Becky shook her head; she could make nothing of it.

Elizabeth noticed something strange as they were turning away. "See," she pointed out to Becky, "the stones are strewn across the grass like a little path. The line of them leads away into the wood." This was stranger and stranger still.

The next day it rained, quietly, steadily and thoroughly. The two girls ran out to tend the chickens; the goslings waddled about making sounds of delight, but the hens disapproved of the weather entirely and did not come out of their shelter. The cabin seemed very narrow and inadequate for spending the day inside, and it seemed to grow smaller as the morning passed. After dinner, Elizabeth put on her father's leather jackeet and went out to help him. He was cutting and piling up red cedar posts and poles to build a fence round the potato patch.

A Tilled Patch

Becky busied herself with some sewing and finally, as late afternoon drew on, went down to the spring for water. There, showing very white on the grass, lay the line of stones, for the rain had washed them clean and they were whiter than ever. She walked across the grass to the edge of the close-growing underbrush, and saw that the line led away into the wood scattered over the ground wherever there was space between the bushes. She followed them a little way and listened. There was no sound, only the steady distant thudding of her father's axe. She went further, moving down into the dip of a hollow. Still the white stones led her on.

She crossed the hollow, where the thread of a stream ran, and climbed the slope on the other side. There had been little time to explore, so that she had never come in this direction before. She could hear the rain pattering on the leaves overhead, but here below it was almost dry.

Beyond the ridge the land dipped again, this time to an almost level clearing. The space was not very large but was completely free from trees and underbrush and was grown up with various green things that stood in straggling rows, with bare, cleared earth between them. In some rough wild way it managed to be a garden. She walked down the crooked rows and among the thick sown patches to see what was there.

"He knew about it. He wanted me to find it because it was his fault we lost our seeds." She saw it all as clearly as though the Indian boy had been able to tell her.

Squash she could recognize coming up with big leaves, beans just appearing with their seed-leaves like outspread hands thrusting through the ground. A wider space at the end had been devoted to corn, whose slim green swords were tipped with raindrops. There were other things that she did not know, but she did recognize that the ground was good, the clearing a cup that had received the washings of black loam from the forest all around. There should be good harvest from anything that was planted there. She walked to the far edge where the ground fell away, giving a lookout over the valley. The skies were clearing, though thin rain was still falling all about her. Yet opposite on the mountainside a patch of sunlight was moving along, as the clouds moved, with the thin white veil of rain advancing before it. Presently a splash of bright color showed where the beginning of a rainbow was painted on the falling curtain of the shower. She stood looking for a long time, aware that a feeling of vague happiness was welling up within her, of relief, of strength, of something she had never felt before.

She had a friend in this wilderness, she was sure of that now, and knew that she need no longer be afraid. And it meant, somehow, that the very wilderness was friendly, too, that it would aid them instead of struggling against them, as they tried to establish themselves here so far away from their own kind. Yes, she had the sudden consciousness that all things were well with the world, were working together for good. Turning about, she ran to call Elizabeth.

Both her father and her sister came quickly to look at the garden, and Alan Randall pronounced it a most important find. "Some Indian woman must have planted it and then drifted off with her people," he declared, "and the boy knew where it was and wanted you to have it."

"And I may have it—for my very own?" Becky asked.

"Yes, and it will take just about the whole of your spare time to care for it," he said. "Elizabeth and I will help you make a fence, for you will have more to do than just to keep the weeds away. You will have to protect it from all sorts of creatures of the woods who would like to share it with you."

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Elizabeth and Becky, with their father, Alan Randall, had arrived at the remote New Hampshire hillside where they were to establish their new home. Standing on the ridge of the hill, scanning the view, Elizabeth had asked, "But where is our house?" "There isn't any house," her father replied. So their first task was to make themselves some kind of shelter.

From "Small Rain," chosen by Jessie Orton Jones; illustrated by Elizabeth Orton Jones (Viking)

"He leadeth me beside the still waters"

New Books to Enjoy

Book Reviews

For Liberty and Freedom

Valley Forge is so beautiful in the spring; the white dogwood blooms everywhere on the edge of the woodland slopes; the chimes in the memorial tower ring out sweetly over the great park. It is very hard to picture those somber winter months when Washington and his ragged shivering troops camped there.

We need books like "Liberty for Johanny" to stir our imaginations and remind us of our forbears whose patient endurance secured our freedom. The Pennsylvania-Dutch farmers, barred by religious scruples from combat, believed in the cause of liberty and gave freely of their food and stores. Adelaide and John Wonsetler have worked together on this excellent historical tale. There are skillful contrasts of the hardships at Valley Forge, and the gaiety and comforts in Philadelphia where the British lodged. Major André and his friends amused themselves at the old South Theatre. How Dominic, the runaway slave, becomes a companion of Johanny the Mennonite lad, and how the two boys solve the mystery of the travelling player with his strange disguises, make a lively plot set against the somber background of the Revolution. Many stories handed down from generation to generation have been used by the Wonsetlers, and we learn of the wit and courage it took to carry food successfully to Valley Forge. (Longmans, Green & Co., New York. $2.50.)

An Aviation Primer

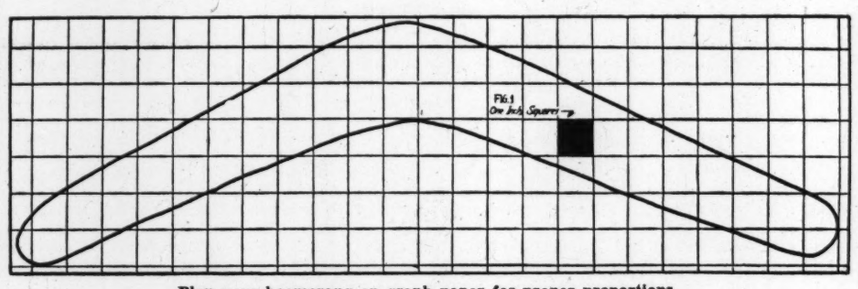
"Airplanes and How They Fly," by Marshall McClintock, is called a complete primer of aviation for younger readers. If you followed this story when it was published serially on the page For Young People last summer, you will want to see it in book form. Pictures and diagrams on nearly every page by Arthur Silz, help to make the points unforgettably clear so that even the least mechanically minded can grasp the fundamentals of aerodynamics. Marshall McClintock also gives briefly the history of man's conquest of the air—the story of Montgolfier's balloon with the first passengers ever carried, the cock, the sheep, and the duck. (They all landed safely after being wafted two incredible miles.) There are chapters on the years of trial and error and success, on the developments in peace and war, and a fascinating chapter on the flying of the future. What kind of a plane will you own? (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York. $2.00).

Home on the "Johnny S."

"Winter on the Johnny Smoker," by Mildred Houghton Comfort (William Morrow & Co., New York. $2), is a new sort of "life on the Mississippi." Late one October the father of the Dustin family buys the nicest little sidewheeler you could dream of. But she takes all his savings. So to live till the ice goes out in the spring, when freight hauls begin, they all move onto the boat. Such compact cosy quarters! The housekeeping is fun to read about, and the Christmas celebration and "Happy New Year." Surely some of this must be based on Mildred Houghton Comfort's family traditions.

There is a mystery to "Johnny Smoker," a secret in how to load her and give her extra speed. The figures carved in the hold are a puzzle to decipher. An exciting day it is when all the boats race northward toward St. Paul, and the Johnny S. proves to be balanced fine and true and, as "First Boat In" wins the prize of free wharfage and best cargo. There is nice feeling here for the river and for the old days.

Frances C. Darling



Plan your boomerang on graph paper for proper proportions

Let's Make an Australian Boomerang

By Sergeant Vinel E. Dent

Illustrated by the Author

Down the coast a few miles from Sydney, Australia, lies the picturesque fishing village of La Peruse. Named after a French sea captain who landed there in the early part of the nineteenth century, the village also has the distinction of being the home of a group of Australian "aborigines," the dark-skinned Melanesians who are as native to Australia as kangaroos.

At La Peruse, the "abos," as the Aussies call the natives, have relinquished their primitive way of living, but have retained many of their interesting customs. On week ends, when sightseers come from the "big" city, the abos exhibit trained snakes, or if it's a special occasion like a wedding, they celebrate with a "corribori" (co-rah'-bore-e), a feast-like ceremony, in which the men dance around a fire. And invariably there are the boomerang-throwing contests.

In the Bush Country

Back in the "bush" of Australia (the interior country) the boomerang is still used by tribes of uncivilized natives as a weapon for hunting game, or for protection. But at La Peruse, where life is more or less civilized, boomerang throwing has been reduced to a sport. The men line up on the beach and attempt to outdo each other in pitching these curved pieces of wood so that they will return in a wide curve to the feet of the thrower.

The boomerangs of the abos are made by hand from a tough variety of wood called "swamp" wood and are decorated with scenes from life in the bush, or representations of the various animal and floral life familiar to the natives in their present habitat or carried down from the days when they lived a wilder kind of life in the bush. Kangaroos, wallabies (a small specie of kangaroo), kookaburras (parrot-like birds that have a donkey-laugh call), emus, koala bears, or opossums are burned into the wood in various hunting or nature designs. Scenes from corribori, or hunting scenes, or natives throwing spears, boomerangs, or swinging knobended war clubs are popular. Floral designs of wattle leaves (the national flower of Australia) or "gum" leaves (leaves from the eucalyptus) are sometimes used to furnish a background to the animals. If the native can write he may sometimes finish his boomerang with the inscription: "I go but I return," the phrase which describes the flight of the boomerang.

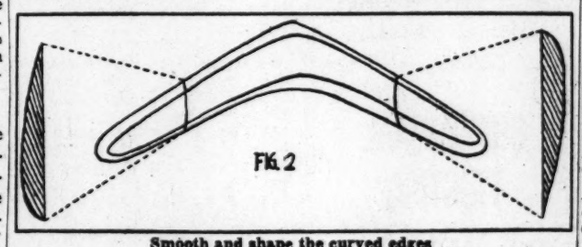
"Wing" of the Boomerang

Boomerangs like the ones the abos make can be easily duplicated. One-fourth inch birch plywood is substantial enough to be substituted for the swamp wood. Cut the boomerang out with a jigsaw (or a coping saw) in the shape shown in figure 1. A pattern can be made in varying sizes, but it is important to keep the shape the same as that shown. With a wood rasp, or knife and sandpaper, smooth and shape the edges of the boomerang so that they are curved as shown in fig. 2.

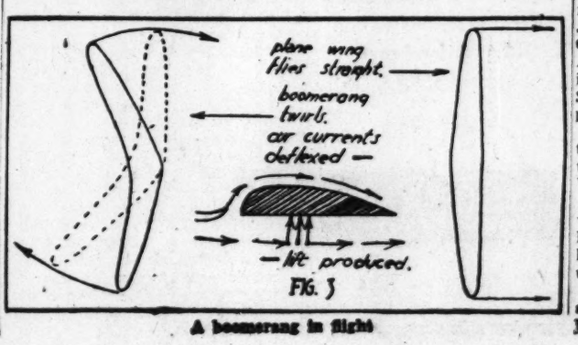
In principle, boomerangs "fly" exactly like an airplane wing. The under surface is perfectly flat, and the upper surface of the wing or boomerang is curved in such a way that flowing air currents deflexed over the wing produce a "lift" to the wing—that is, they pull the wing up.

An airplane moves forward under the force of an engine and a boomerang under the force of the "throw"; a plane turns by means of a rudder, but a boomerang depends on its angular shape to produce a whirling motion that will bring it back in a wide curve to the starting point. To sustain such movement, the forward edge of the right wing of the boomerang is curved sharply from the under surface to the top, and the one of the left wing curved gradually. Similarly, the rear edge of the right wing is gradually curved and that of the left wing sharply curved. (See fig. 3.)

Boomerangs are thrown somewhat as you throw a baseball. The right "wing" is grasped near the end, with the left "wing" pointing forward, and with the rounded surface turned toward the body. Just before the hand releases the boomerang in a forward pitch, the wrist is flexed downward, so that the necessary circular motion is started. If properly thrown, the boomerang will twirl around, rise slightly, and return in a wide circle. The flat surface will remain parallel to the ground.



Smooth and shape the curved edges



A boomerang in flight

Educators Learn Education Has Roots Deep in the Home

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Juvenile delinquency may be called "parent delinquency" by many social workers, but it is also "teacher delinquency," Willis J. Sutton, Secretary of the Georgia Education Association and Superintendent Emeritus of the Atlanta Public Schools told several hundred school superintendents and administrators in convention here.

"You've got to realize that those mothers and fathers were once your students," he said.

In a talk delivered at the third general session of the Eastern Regional Wartime Conference of the American Association of School Administrators this dean of educators advised the schoolmen to think less about postwar plans and to take the schools into the community and its homes right now.

"Too much education remains in the schoolhouse," he said. "More of it needs to penetrate into the home. If we are going to reconstruct this country it's got to be at the fireside first of all, and not in 'area' schools and all the other kinds of schools. You must teach children, young mothers and fathers, and the community that the bedrock of this civilization is a good home," he declared.

Meet Needs of Veterans

Dr. Sutton also urged the educators to adjust their programs to the needs of the boys already returning by thousands from the war fronts. "Adjust your vocational program. Organize your comunity. And don't just have educators doing it. Get in people who know their needs, who are going to have jobs for them, who will be a help to you and to them through knowing what you are trying to do," he said.

He warned the schoolmen not to worship "idols" of time and units of credit, but to make education serve the returning men. "You know yourselves that if Jesus or Socrates were to come here today they couldn't get into a single university in your state or mine, for they haven't the units," he said, and pointed out that while standards are important they should serve and not rule the schools.

On the same program Superintendent A. C. Flora of Columbia, S. C., described feelingly what he felt to be the plight of the schools in the Deep South and the need for representatives in the Government who would have the schools in this section more at heart.

The defeat of the recent Senate bill to grant federal aid to the States with safeguards against federal interference widely considered by educators to be adequate, was not on the merits or demerits of the bill but "by a political trick," he declared.

A new and companion bill prepared by Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia has now been promised a hearing, he explained, but "if we are to judge the Committee by its past record we will be met with indifference, delay, postponement, and further postponement."

New Scope for High Schools

John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools, New York City, declared that tomorrow's high schools must "take on the functions of youth centers administering to the needs of all youth above the age of 15." Vocational education must be made available to more young people, he said; work programs should be developed, and a variety of courses that appeal to youth as having vitality and actual importance in solving their problems.

Also a forward looking program of adult education must be initiated, he said. "Millions of adults require additional training in the three R's, in health practices, in vocational skills, and in the functions of citizenship."

He spoke of a co-operative training program of the board of education and various agencies already under way in New York City for the retraining of returned veterans, which "should help set the pattern for the postwar training program." A recent survey indicates that 47 per cent wish to enter new lines of work," he said.

The American Education Award for 1943, held over from last year due to calling off the convention, was given by the Associated Exhibitors at a dinner meeting last night to Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker. The 1944 award will be presented at the Chicago convention.

Brewster Wants U. S. to Grow To Befitting Postwar Stature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—The United States must grow up and assume among the nations of the world a position commensurate with its great power, Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine declared last night at the sixty-eighth anniversary dinner of the Sons of the American Revolution in the Plaza Hotel here.

He warned of again being found wanting in a realization of facts, and reviewed certain essentials which, in his opinion, this country must have if it is to accept its share of the responsibilities of determining the future of the postwar world. These include an all-American system of communications reaching 'round the world to serve trade, travel, and diplomacy; a comparable network of airports "in which we have invested $500,000,000"; a Merchant Marine to utilize the 40,000,000 tons of merchant shipping built to win the war, and an equitable share of the world's petroleum resources.

Senator Brewster held this country would welcome an Association of Nations dedicated to world order, but that the United States had no illusions that such an Association alone would guarantee peace. He proposed American representation at the council table "adequate to responsibilities."

Premier Joseph Stalin and Prime Minister Winston Churchill have been moving toward self-determination in the direction of spheres of influence by the major powers since Teheran, he asserted.

"America must not this time be a 10-year-old child in an international poker game," he continued, "the stakes are too high. They are measured in terms of human life."

His comment on the domestic scene included the observation that there appeared to be a "middleheaded humanitarianism" which occasionally made its appearance "to bedevil our domestic economy," and "almost seemed to be a deliberate design for chaos as a prelude to a brave new world."

"America must have the internal strength and resources to recapture our own confidence in our capacity to go ahead," Senator Brewster said. "Abroad, however, America faces immeasurable damage to our prestige by our failure to conduct our affairs as an adult nation among the peoples of the earth."

Britain and China Join United States In Observance of Washington's Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Lovers of freedom in Britain and China joined the United States in its observance of the 212th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Observance here was citywide.

In Chungking the occasion was marked by a celebration at the Chinese-American Institute of Cultural Relations, at which radio messages from Vice-President Henry Wallace and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson were heard.

An editorial in a Chinese Army newspaper quoted by the Chungking radiocast hailed Washington for breaking off "the shackles of tradition," blazing "a new trail" and forming "a new world."

"In a brave and undaunted spirit he overcame all difficulties and reached the goal of his great task," it declared.

The village of Washington, County Durham, England, which claims historical associations with the ancestors of America's first President, held ceremonies in the cloisters of Durham Cathedral, where Lieut. Col. Roy W. Grower, representing the United States Army, unveiled a plaque in memory of John Washington, Prior of the Cathedral from 1416 to 1446.

At the Washington village ceremony, not far away, Ambassador John G. Winant was represented by Cabot Coville, First Secretary of the American Embassy, and the British Army by Maj. Gen. R. L. Petre. School children presented a pageant.

Colonel Grower characterized the celebration as "symbolic" of the relationship between the United States and Britain.

"We know what Washington would have done if he had been living today," he said. "He would have been in favor of a lasting union between the two nations."

Washington "would have been a poor neutral," Capt. Maurice Witherspoon, a Navy chaplain, declared at the annual observance of the Sons of the American Revolution in Carnegie Hall here, where he was principal speaker. "Today Washington would not be deadened to tales of starving children, tortured prisoners, or oppressed Jews," he declared.

Drive on Subsidies Again Near in House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Another drive to limit food subsidies was imminent in the House today as it prepared to approve a new lease on life for the technically defunct Commodity Credit Corporation. The Senate yesterday adopted a simple resolution extending the agency's authority until June 30, 1945.

Representative Robert W. Kean (R) of New Jersey said he would offer an amendment to ban any further food subsidy payments by the CCC beyond those announced on or before Feb. 21 and for which funds are now available. But Representative Jesse P. Wolcott (R) of Michigan predicted that the House will follow the Senate course, because, he said, there is no organized support at the present time for the Kean amendment.

Rickenbacker Urges Youth Stay in School

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker said last night "there may be a pressing need for manpower but if we expect America's fountain of youth to supply it, we are heading for future trouble."

Addressing the nineteenth annual dinner of the Associated Exhibitors, National Education Association, Captain Rickenbacker, receiving the group's "American Education Award for 1943," urged that high school boys and girls remain at their studies rather than take lucrative wartime jobs.

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Tuition includes riding, sailing, art, dancing, dramatics, languages, and costume. Tutoring. Separate unit for children (boys under twelve). Christian Science Sunday School near by. Guest House for parents. Winter School. Viewbooks. FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, East Brewster, Mass.

Summer Camps for boys and girls are advertised on the Page For Children of The Christian Science Monitor, Mondays, and on the Page For Young People, Thursdays. If you do not see the advertisement you are looking for, use the coupon below, and we will send you all the information we can.

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Congress Views Spain As 'Neutral Against' Allies

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Congressional demand for a break with Spain is based mainly on the palpably fictitious character of Spanish "neutrality." As Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced yesterday, Britain and the United States have made a series of requests to Spain to take a stricter view of its obligations of neutrality.

While Generalissimo Francisco Franco and his advisers publicly proclaim that Spain takes no sides in the war, the Spanish press and radio have made it clear that Spain continues "neutral against" the United Nations. The Spanish press for the most part clearly follows the Axis line on the war. Many Spanish papers carry Nazi-planted stories, which, in turn, are quoted on the German radio.

Here are a few examples:

Some Examples Quoted

Berlin recently quoted Ya as saying that "Poland must realize that she it not one of the victorious nations but one of the vanquished."

It also cited an article allegedly released by EFE which implies a split between Britain and America: "England must in the future pay for machinery. . . . The United States does not wish to aid England by the Lend-Lease law to organize its civilian industry for the postwar period."

Another apparent German "plant" in Alcazar said that "the future of Europe proclaimed by Germany rests on a community of the peoples of the continent. . . . The destruction of Communism is the prerequisite for the establishment of a Europe of independent peoples."

General Franco's home radio speaks repeatedly of Russia as "the enemy." One radiocast said that "adequate employment of forces by the Germans, today, constitutes the best way to offset enemy action in spite of the mistake made by the enemy of thinking that he had already deprived us of these operational reserves. The reserves are, therefore, a decisive base upon which rest the whole defensive arrangements of the German Army."

Another recent home radiocast said: "Those nations who are aware of the Russian menace realize Moscow only wishes absolute control over Europe in order to submit it to the most barbarous system, disregarding its traditions and civilization."

As for Britain and America, a recent home radiocast announced that our "financial situation is a desperate one. The Americans are gaining financial control at the expense of the British."

In the same commentary appeared a faithful paraphrasing of the Nazi line that Britain is losing its influence in Iraq to the Russians: ". . . the scope of Russian influence has been extended to the Persian Gulf."

Reason for Oil Ban

Recent Allied pressure on Spain, including the British-American embargo on oil shipments from the Caribbean, has been, of course, recognition that General Franco has been acting, if not talking, in favor of the Nazis.

The Russians have been sharp in their denunciation of General Franco's "fictitious withdrawal of the Blue Division" from the Eastern Front. Moscow Radio has termed General Franco's statement of neutrality "a downright lie, and one that will deceive nobody." The Moscow Radio accused General Franco of using "all the material wealth and industry of Spain to satisfy the needs of the Nazi war machine . . . leaving the Spanish people to starve."

Late last month the Russian Radio also accused Spain of helping the Nazis raise the French warships sunk in Toulon Harbor. It added, "the Spanish authorities are giving the Germans . . . machinery from the Cartagena shipyard." Spanish divers were being used for the job, said Moscow. The same radiocast alleged General Franco had consented to the Nazi recriting of Spanish sailors fo the German Navy, after Admiral Karl Dönitz had come to Madrid last November to make the arrangements.

Public opinion in Britain has been strongly anti-Spanish for some time. British press sources indicate the' Anglo-American oil embargo was initiated by the British Government.

British opinion was especially outraged by the blowing up by time bombs, apparently planted by Nazi agents in Spain, or 300 cases of oranges, or enough to supply 18,000 British men, women and children with a month's ration.

British feeling has also been strongly influenced by the following developments:

Some other Charges

1. Failure to withdraw all of the Blue Division from Russia.
2. Internment of Italian warships in the Balearic Islands.
3. Grant of a 400 million peseta credit (about $40,000,000) to the Nazis by Franco, in exchange for cancellation of Spain's war debt to Germany. This was apparently arranged by German Ambassador to Madrid Hans Dieckoff, who was Berlin's last Ambasasdor to Washington.
4. The large and increasing number of Nazi agents in Spain, Spanish Morocco and Tangier.
5. The export of wolfram, mercury and pyrites to Germany from Spain. Wolfram, from which tungsten is derived, is badly needed by the Nazis for making armor-piercing bullets. A member of the British Parliament has charged that the Nazis have been buying 60 per cent of Portugal's wolfram, 40 per cent of Spain's. A recent Moscow radiocast said that Germany had sent mining engineers to Spain to increase the production of Walfram by 20 to 30 per cent for the benefit of the Nazis.

The Allied bill of particulars might also have included a number of other Spanish acts and policies, reported in these columns from Allied and Spanish Republican sources for many months:

6. The loading of contraband war goods destined for Germany on Spanish ships after they had been cleared for sailing by Allied authorities. The London Evening Standard said recently that the British Navy had stopped a number of Spanish ships at sea and found such shipments.
7. The refueling of Axis submarines in Northwest Spain and the Canary Islands.
8. Sabotage of Allied ships in Spanish harbors.
9. Attacks on the British consulate at Saragossa and the American consulate at Valencia by mobs of Falangists.
10. Now that Argentina has broken relations with Germany, the Nazis depend more heavily than ever on Spain to spread Axis propaganda in Latin America through diplomatic and Falangist channels. Symbolically, the Axis radio announced on Jan. 27 that Spain "will take over German interests in Argentina."

'Memory Monday' For War Victims

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 24

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved Feb. 21 a bill authorizing the President to designate the first Monday of each month as "Memory Monday" in honor of men and women who have been killed in the country's service in the present war.

Under the legislation, the flag would be displayed at half-staff on all Government buildings and military installations.

New Jersey Soldier Vote Bill Passed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23—Every New Jersey member of the armed forces and associated auxiliaries, such as the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army and similar organizations, who is of voting age and whose address is known or can be ascertained, will receive an absentee ballot for use at the general election by the terms of a bill the Legislature has passed under suspension of rules.

Gov. Walter E. Edge is expected to sign it as soon as it is delivered to him. It was passed by both Houses without a dissenting vote.

The measure, introduced by State Senator George H. Stanger (R) of Cumberland, is intended to provide complete machinery for soldier voting even though no Federal voting bill is enacted. It calls for:

1. Submission to the county clerks by the State Adjutant General not later than August 1 of certified lists of members of the armed forces from the various counties and the posts at which they are stationed.
2. Advertising by county clerks of notice that relatives and friends of members of the armed forces may correct or bring up to date the addresses of service personnel. Changes may be made until August 15.
3. Mailing on August 15, thirteen weeks before the general election, of complete ballots to service personnel. Ballots would be sent by air mail to overseas points and by first-class mail to points in continental United States.
4. Returned ballots, to be valid, must be accompanied by a certification, signed by a commanding officer, bearing the voter's name, street, address, age and date of birth.

Naval Planes Now Building Dwarf Mars

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The 70-ton Mars, giant plane now in service for the Navy, will be dwarfed by its 20 successors now under construction for the Naval Air Transport Service, the Navy announced today.

Design changes for the production version have materially increased cargo capacity and some external changes have been made to increase efficiency.

Primarily designed for cargo carrying, the redesigned plane, designated as the JRM-1, will have fittings which will permit quick conversion into a hospital ship, a passenger transport or a troop carrier.

As a hospital ship the new plane will have accommodations for 84 litter cases and 25 attendents. As a passenger transport, it will accommodate 50 passengers in reclining chairs, while as a troop carrier it will accommodate 132 men. As a cargo carrier it will have "ample space for seven jeeps and even greater numbers of field guns or aircraft engines."

The production version is designed to fly with weights up to 145,000 pounds as compared with the design weight of 140,000 pounds for the original. It will be powered with four 2,200-horsepower Wright Cycline engines and be designed to take larger and more powerful engines when such power plants are available.

The first of the ships are expected to be delivered by the Glenn L. Martin Company early next year.

Commandos Plane Built on Big Scale

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Curtiss-Wright Corporation said yesterday that the program for building its Commando, the C-46, was "the most ambitious ever undertaken for the construction of transport aircraft," with plants at Louisville, St. Louis, and New Orleans augmenting the Buffalo factory output.

Commandos now compose three fourths of the equipment in use on the India-China run over the Himalayas, the company said in a statement authorized by the Air Transport Command, and are able to carry twice the load of any other twin-engined cargo plane.

In a single day recently, it said, the Commandos carried more freight to China than ever had been hauled over the Burma Road in a comparable period.

Congress Is Urged to Pass Law to Break With Spain

Continued from Page 1

today's improved fortunes of war now permit it to take.

Mr. Biddle's blunt statement that the Spanish Falangist movement was the Spanish prototype of Naziism and Fascism and its doctrine, "incompatible with the well-being of the United States," is the view if not the words of the more cautious State Department.

If, as Mr. Coffee suggests, it is Hitler's plan to cloak Franco's Fascism in royal robes in an attempt to fool Britain and America he may have trouble getting Spanish monarchy consent. Recently Don Juan, pretender to the Spanish Throne, said flatly in Berne, Switzerland, that a rapprochement between the Monarchy and the General Franco regime was impossible.

Obviously for Hitler and other Nazi leaders who no doubt have considered a Nazi debacle in Germany a refuge and retreat in Spain would be a perfect hideout in which to plot another world conquest. And, as Mr. Coffee indicates, it would be the gateway to new worlds to conquer—through Latin America.

But before that comes to pass other interests concerned will have their say. There is the Spanish people, Britain, the United States and Russia which, while destroying Fascism's breeding ground in Italy and Germany, would hardly permit its existence elsewhere in Europe, no matter how transplanted and disguised.

Laborite Attacks Bombing by Allies

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Laborite Richard R. Stokes denounced in Commons Feb. 23 what he described as the Allies indiscriminate bombing of Europe and said, "I listened with some astonishment to the Prime Minister talking about the honor of bombing Berlin."

Referring to Mr. Churchill's war review Feb. 22, Mr. Stokes declared: "Dictators all use the same language and not long ago Mussolini talked about the honor of bombing London."

Mr. Stokes, who has made similar speeches previously, protested against what he termed "the awful stories we read of these mass bombardments, of children on fire and hundreds of people roasting in shelters."

Conservative Sir Edward Grigg countered that "the line now has been drawn very thin between combatants and noncombatants," and that "surely the moral is to end the war as quickly as possible."

N. Y.-Jacksonville Air Line Is Planned

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP)—Plans for inaugurating air service over a newly authorized Jacksonville-New York route with 350-mile-an-hour, 60-passenger, four-engined Lockheed Constellations, is announced by G. T. Baker, President of National Air Lines.

The planes, to be put in service as soon as they are available, will make the 900-mile hop between Jacksonville and New York in less than three hours when flown nonstop, he said.

Harry S. Parker, Vice-President, reported that plans for the service are being formulated but no date has been set for the beginning schedules.

Braves' Boss —By Pap'

Bob
ALL LEAGUES USE NINE MEN TO A TEAM, DON'T THEY?
MOST OF HIS 34 YEARS IN BASEBALL WERE SPENT IN THE MINORS
IT'S TOO FAST!
HE SPENT SOME TIME WITH THE PIRATES THIRTY YEARS AGO AS A CATCHER
COLEMAN
THE NEW MANAGER OF THE BOSTON BRAVES
COLEMAN, ALONG WITH GEORGE KELLY AND BUS BRAVES, WHILE CASEY STENGEL WAS ON THE SIDELINES
Boston
PAP

For the most part, the 34 years Bob Coleman has spent in baseball have been in the minor leagues. He had a couple of brief trials as a catcher with the Pittsburgh Pirates some 30 years ago and later the Cleveland Indians looked him over. He coached in the big show with the Red Sox in 1926 and half a dozen years later turned up with Detroit in the same capacity. Last year he acted as aide to Manager Casey Stengel of the Boston Braves.

Briefly, that's the background of the man who is going to pilot the Boston Braves this coming season. Coleman did have a chance to run the club along with George Kelly, the other Boston coach, while Stengel was on the sidelines. Coleman was very successful with the coaching and handling of the young hurlers on the Braves' Staff, and it is quite likely that this success won him the consideration of the new owners when they had to make a choice after Stengel resigned.

Coleman has had vast experience as a minor league pilot. Starting in 1919, he handled minor league squads through 23 pennant chases. He's been player, player-manager and owner. He wound up his minor league experiences in Springfield where he had managed the team from 1938 until he was called up to coach the Braves.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—All that Gil Dodds needs to do to break the indoor mile record Saturday is to run six inches nearer the inside rim of the track—and maintain his usual speed . . . Expert observers, noting that Gil usually runs 18 inches from the border, figure that he travels 11 yards more than the mile, which is measured a foot from the rim . . . Glenn Cunningham used to run inside that line . . . Don Hutson, who has built himself up to 194 pounds since the end of the pro football season, turns aside all jibes with the crack: "I'm training to be a coach."

The Cincinnati Reds are pretty proud of the endurance feat of Ray Mueller in catching 140 games last season, but Ray has a long way to go before he can equal Wilbert Robinson . . . Back in 1896, Robbie caught all three games of a triple-header for the Baltimore Orioles, then came back next day to work through a double-header.

While major-league magnates are worrying about players, the bosses of the Bushwicks, powerful Brooklyn semi-pro club, have more players available than they can use. A lot of good athletes are working in war plants hereabouts and can get off week ends . . . The Lucknow, Ontario, Maple Leafs have an all-Chinese hockey line composed of Bill, Albert, and George Chin. Their father (honestly)is named Charlie Chin and there are 14 kids in the family . . . If any of 'em are twins, we assume they'd be Double Chins.

Carter (Scoop) Latimer, Greenville, S. C., News: "We used to say the Cardinals had three teams—one coming, one going, and one playing. But now its one coming for the draft, one going into the Army, and one fighting."

When the Keesler Field, Miss., officers' basketball team plays the enlisted men's quintet, Lieut. Lee Sondecker of Portland, Ore., does considerable bench polishing. Sondecker is regular guard for the officers and coach of the enlisted men, who have won all three clashes under Lee's direction. . . . Lieut. Cliff Thompson, former Boston amateur hockey player, still can play his favorite game at Peterson Field Colo., where he is a tow target pilot. Sounds like a good job for a goalie instead of a center. . . . In a letter to Elmer Layden, Capt. Joe Reedy, the old Notre Dame tackle who has been on 36 bombing missions out of England, enclosed a note from Capt. Olav Ullesfod of Voss, Norway, who said that back home they tell him his residence is next door to the house in which Knute Rockne was born.

'Pepper' Martin Back With Cards As Ball Player

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 24 (AP)—John Leonard Martin, the old "Pepper," is going back to his old gang, the St. Louis Cardinals, where he won fame as a purloiner of the bases.

"The Wild Horse of the Osage," whose lifetime batting average was .297 when he quit the big leagues in 1940, disclosed his plans after conferences with President Sam Breadon of the Cards.

He said he also had been offered a job as a radio sports announcer in St. Louis.

"I feel—and I'm not throwing bouquets or glamorizing myself—that I can contribute more to baseball by playing with St. Louis," Martin added.

Beginning of spring training next month won't catch him behind with his work down on the farm in Oklahoma, either, Pepper said. He has everything in shape to leave and is raring to go.

Last year Pepper was playing manager of the Rochester, N. Y., club of the International League a St. Louis farm, and hit .280 during 60 games. The Red Wings finished fifth.

Before that, in 1941 and 1942, he was boss of the Sacramento club in the Pacific Coast League. His crew won the championship the first year.

Pepper ended his big league career with the Cards in 1940 after 10 seasons there. He played in three World Series engagements with the Redbirds, coming out with a batting average of .418. He also took part in three All-Star Games with the National League team.

Martin led the National League in stolen bases in 1933, 1934 and 1936.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Bainbridge Naval Training Sta., 62, Navy 44.
New York Coast Guard 52, Army 42.
Western Michigan 68, City College of New York 49.
Delaware 43, Washington C. (Md.) 34.
Temple 31, Penn State 30.
Lafayette C. 54, Newark U. 32.
St. Josephs 91, Elizabethtown C. 37.
Philadelphia Coast Guard 52, Lasalle C. 51.
Camp Reynolds (Pa.) 39, Allegheny 37.
Fort Dix 41, Fort Hamilton 39.
St. Johns 50, New York U. 46.
Albright 47, Lebanon Valley 39.

Midwest

Wooster (Ohio) 74, Ashland 38.
Kansas 32, Kansas State 24.
Upper Iowa 46, Luther 33.
Fort Custer 51, Detroit Tech 45.
Indiana State 60, Bunker Hill N. A. S. 52.
Great Lakes 55, Phillips 39.
Fort Benjamin Harrison 50, Earlham 48.
Otterbein 67, Camp Millard (Ohio) 31.

Southwest

Sheppard Field (Texas) 49, Byers Independents 37.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 23
Hershey 6, Pittsburgh 3.

Earl Hilligan's Red Book As Complete as Possible

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Aside from the ideas the Washington Senators will play baseball in Spanish, that the Wilkes-Barre club has taken over the Cleveland Indians, and that the Chicago White Sox are signing athletes with both youthful treads and retreads, Earl Hilligan's Red Book gives only a hazy picture of what may be expected in the American League this year.

Not that the book isn't complete. It is a remarkable job considering the difficulties encountered. It's just that so many players therein listed may not be around when the season rolls around. Mr. Hilligan's pipe lines don't go to the draft boards, so he can't tell what will happen.

The rosters show surprisingly few retired gents returning to active service, indicating Connie Mack's hint that retired veterans might try to make their way around the diamonds is groundless. Also, there are comparatively few lads with no pro experience, only 16 being in that category. The Senators have eight men with no records who will be starting from scratch, mostly Cubans.

The White Sox lead the list in both inactives returning and amateurs. Jimmy Dykes will have five of the retired citizens trying to regain a little spring in the spring, although two of them still are of tender years. He'll also have seven men fresh from the amateur ranks.

The Senators have five amateurs in addition to the eight anonymous gents with no records, and they also are tied with Chicago in the matter of numerical strength. Each club lists 39 names. Detroit has the most sketchy roster—25.

Despite Mr. Mack's concern that old-timers will be around, his squad lists five men over the 35-year mark. However, it must be pointed out Mr. Mack was referring to the elderly ex-athletes returning to competition. Those on his squad have continued active.

Other data gleaned from Mr. Hilligan's preview:

Largest player—George Woods, Boston pitcher—225 pounds (and 6-foot-5).

Smallest player—Jonas Berry, Philadelphia Rookie pitcher from Milwaukee—150 pounds (he's 5-feet-11 at that weight; training to be another Connie Mack, no doubt).

Youngest player—Carl Scheib, Philadelphia—just turned 17 on Jan. 1. Wins by a few months over Emery Hresko of Detroit.

Linotype operators' best pal—Cass Kwietniewski, of Chicago. They'll just make it K'ski and let it go at that.

Longest service honor roll—Philadelphia and Detroit tied at 33 each.

Oldest player—Joe Heving of Cleveland and Jim Turner of New York tied.

Figure Skaters In Competition At Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 24 (AP)—Skating of two events, the men's and ladies' novice school figures, opened national championships competition here today.

The two events were the only ones scheduled for today. Competition continues Friday and Saturday, with finals in all events set for Saturday evening.

Entries in the men's novice singles this morning included Jean-Pierre Brunet, New York City.

Entrants in the ladies' novice singles included Donna Jean Pospisil, New York City; Eileen G. Seigh, Brooklyn, and Jane A. Weiss, Boston.

Miss Pospisil was first in the Eastern junior singles at Lake Placid, N. Y. this month.

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The Home Forum

Reformation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT ultimate happiness and harmony follow naturally in the wake of a spiritually new birth is the import of Christ Jesus' words to Nicodemus, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God" (John 3:3). Thus, it is clear that reformation is necessary before we can hope to experience heaven, or harmony. This reformation does not consist of a mere regret, remorse, or sorrow for our shortcomings, but is a complete turning from wrongdoing.

Christian Science shows that salvation and harmony are not won through pardon, sympathy, or special favor, but are gained only by our own earnest efforts to reject and shun the false material way of life and to accept and follow the spiritual inspirations of Soul. It exposes the joylessness of sin and wrong, reveals the spiritual fact that real happiness follows one's obedience to the commands of divine Principle, God, and shows why this is so.

Real repentance springs from the love of good and not from the fear of evil. It is never victimized by material sense, physical sensation, or the flesh, because it turns constantly to the divine fact that Spirit, not matter, is substance and power. Mary Baker Eddy declares in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 167), "We apprehend Life in divine Science only as we live above corporeal sense and correct it." The student of Christian Science finds true joy as he corrects the misleading suggestions of physical sense with the unchanging spiritual facts of being. To exchange error for Truth is the way of real reformation, and brings one genuine satisfaction.

* * *

Human experience appears frequently to be made up of three phases: an unhappy past, a dissatisfying present, and an uncertain future. Christian Science, upholding God's revelation of Himself to Moses as "I AM THAT I AM" (Exodus 3:14), reveals that evil never did exist, does not exist, and never can exist in divine Love's omnipresence. Therefore, the belief of an evil past, present, or future is a false belief and not the truth concerning man, God's image. The ever-present I AM, God, knows no lapse from harmony and no break in the continuity of divine good. The real man, the spiritual likeness of incorporeal Life, is the living witness to God's goodness, grace, and perfection. The only way by which we can reach the harmony of our spiritual selfhood is to deny sin and strive continually to reflect the immutable ideas of divine Mind.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 425), "Correct material belief by spiritual understanding, and Spirit will form you anew." We are indeed formed anew by reformation, for spiritual understanding results in increased physical, mental, and moral freedom. It is only as we reform our thought anew in harmony with divine Life and Love that we become aware of our real selfhood as the manifestation of infinite Truth. The real man does not suffer, because he does not sin. His awareness of existence is one of continuous joyfulness because he has no fear, no discord, and no hallucination. He reflects divine Mind as the only consciousness, and so is ever aware of the presence of health, harmony, and happiness.

* * *

"All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished unto all good works" (II Timothy 3:16,17). The harmony of man is based upon the perfection of man as God's reflection, and any erroneous sense of selfhood must be corrected before we can enjoy genuine harmony. We must let God reveal the true nature of man, and repudiate the erring testimony of the senses, which would hold us in bondage to materiality. Sin's claim is that it can break man's at-one-ment with eternal Love; and when we submit to the domination of human will, we are made to believe that we have existence, substance, and intelligence separate from Deity. Harmony is regained only as we discern and prove man's inseparable unity with immortal good.

Science and Health declares (p. 5): "Sorrow for wrong-doing is but one step towards reform and the very easiest step. The next and great step required by wisdom is the test of our sincerity,—namely, reformation." Christian Science also makes it clear that a complete forgiveness of sin follows genuine reformation, and that any suffering accruing from sin can then be dissipated. However, we cannot escape suffering as long as we sin—as long as we willfully disobey divine Principle. So to live that our life is ample proof of the power, presence, and wisdom of spiritual Truth is the way to enjoy the bliss of heavenly harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CURRIER & IVES LITHOGRAPH, MADE IN 1849

NO MATTER WHAT changes alter the thoroughfares and byways of the city of Boston, there are several buildings which resist unflinchingly the transformations wrought by time and circumstance. The Old State House is one. Like a firm ledge, it withstands the tide of bustling traffic swirling around its foundations. Located now in the heart of mercantile Boston, it has witnessed generations of activity, fashion, struggle. In front of the Old State House on King Street, now State Street, the Boston Massacre occurred in 1770.

The Old State House was erected in 1713 by the British. After the Revolution, it served the Commonwealth until the larger State House was built on the crest of Beacon Hill in 1795 by Bulfinch.

In this Currier lithograph, we see how State Street looked in 1849. This was the era when the city was growing as a great industrial center, and when it was being enlarged by the filling in of the Back Bay with the gravel transported from Boston's leveled hills. This was also a remarkable cultural epoch in Boston, when new doctrines were spread, educational opportunities increased, libraries constructed, concerts sponsored. Boston was a center of literature and learning.

There was a great demand for pictures of life in America, scenery, sport, historical scenes and landmarks. The Currier and Ives prints proved, in their day, highly satisfactory commercial items; today they are held in high regard for having preserved a pictorial record of the passing scene in America.

Whitman's Greatest Achievements

THE CLUES TO the so-called mystery of Walt Whitman are not to be found in unrevealed scraps of personal experience, but in the unique history of the electric America in which he matured, an America charged with spiritual idealism, double-charged with intellectual and physical energy; and in his inner life, as conditioned by his youth in that America. . . . They will not be easy to follow, nor are the results easy to describe with both a just appreciation and a critical detachment. But it can be done.

And is worth doing, for though a poseur sometimes, and often a careless carpenter of words, seven great achievements, of which any literature might be proud, can now be safely credited to Walt Whitman. He made articulate and gave an enduring life in the imagination to the American dream of a continent where the people should escape from the injustices of the past and establish a new and better life in which everyone would share. He made articulate and best defined for the imagination the democratic faith which was and is the only binding national force in the United States. He established an ideal for international democracy which has proved to be as prophetic of danger as it is shrewd and noble in its ideas. . . . Also, he broke with the timidities of the intellectuals of the Eastern seaboard, who were still colonial and imitative of England in their culture, and tried to speak for a new and inarticulate America. Furthermore, he is the pivot in American history on which we swing from the sectional and the provincial to the national and continental in our literature. And he did what only really great writers have done, he made a great style to express himself and his country in poetry—although, unfortunately, he by no means always used it.—From "Walt Whitman: an American," by HENRY SEIDEL CANBY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Umwandlung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DASS schließliche Freudigkeit und Harmonie die natürlichen Folgen geistiger Wiedergeburt sind, ist die Bedeutung folgender Worte Christi Jesu in seinem Gespräch mit Nikodemus: „Es sei denn, daß jemand von neuem geboren werde, so kann er das Reich Gottes nicht sehen" (Joh. 3, 3). So ist es klar, daß Umwandlung stattfinden muß, ehe wir hoffen können, den Himmel oder Harmonie zu erfahren. Diese Umwandlung besteht nicht in bloßem Bedauern, in Reue oder Betrübnis über unsere Schwachheiten, sondern ist vollständige Abkehr vom Unrechttun.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß Erlösung und Harmonie nicht durch Verzeihung, Mitgefühl oder besondere Gunst, sondern nur durch unsere eigenen ernsten Anstrengungen, die falsche materielle Lebensweise zu verwerfen und zu meiden und die geistigen Inspirationen der Seele anzunehmen und zu befolgen, gewonnen werden. Sie stellt die Freudlosigkeit der Sünde und des Unrechts bloß, enthüllt die geistige Tatsache, daß wirkliches Glück die Folge unseres Gehorsams gegen die Gebote des göttlichen Prinzips, Gottes, ist, und zeigt, warum dies so ist.

Wirkliche Reue entspringt der Liebe zum Guten und nicht der Furcht vor dem Bösen. Sie ist nicht das Opfer des materiellen Sinnes, physischer Empfindung oder des Fleisches, weil sie sich beständig der göttlichen Tatsache zuwendet, daß der Geist, nicht die Materie, Substanz und Macht ist. Mary Baker Eddy erklärt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 167): „Wir erfassen das Leben in der göttlichen Wissenschaft nur insoweit, wie wir uns in unserem Leben über den körperlichen Sinn stellen und ihn berichtigen". Der Christliche Wissenschafter findet wahre Freude, indem er die irreführenden Einflüsterungen des physischen Sinnes durch die unwandelbaren geistigen Tatsachen des Seins berichtigt. Irrtum gegen die Wahrheit austauschen, ist der Weg wirklicher Umwandlung und bringt einem echte Befriedigung.

Die menschliche Erfahrung scheint oft aus drei Phasen zu bestehen: einer unglücklichen Vergangenheit, einer unbefriedigenden Gegenwart und einer ungewissen Zukunft. Die Christliche Wissenschaft, die darauf fußt, daß Gott sich Mose offenbarte (2. Mose 3, 14) als der *„Ich bin, der Ich bin"*, enthüllt, daß das Böse nie in der Allgegenwart der göttlichen Liebe existiert hat, nicht darin existiert und nie darin existieren kann. Daher ist die Annahme einer bösen Vergangenheit, Gegenwart oder Zukunft ein falscher Glaube und nicht die Wahrheit über den Menschen, Gottes Bild. Der allgegenwärtige *Ich bin*, Gott, kennt keinen Abfall von der Harmonie und keine Unterbrechung der Fortdauer des göttlich Guten. Der wirkliche Mensch, das geistige Gleichnis des unkörperlichen Lebens, ist der lebendige Zeuge für Gottes Güte, Gnade und Vollkommenheit. Wir können die Harmonie unseres geistigen Selbst nur dadurch erreichen, daß wir die Sünde leugnen und beständig bestrebt sind, die unveränderlichen Ideen des göttlichen Gemüts widerzuspiegeln.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 425): „Berichtige die materielle Annahme durch geistiges Verständnis, und der Geist wird dich neu bilden". Wir werden in der Tat durch Umwandlung neu gebildet; denn das Ergebnis geistigen Verständnisses ist größere physische, mentale und moralische Freiheit. Nur wenn wir unser Denken in Übereinstimmung mit dem göttlichen Leben und der göttlichen Liebe umwandeln, werden wir unser wirkliches Selbst als Kundwerdung der unendlichen Wahrheit gewahr. Der wirkliche Mensch leidet nicht, weil er nicht sündigt. Er wird das Dasein als beständige Freudigkeit gewahr, weil er keine Furcht, keinen Mißklang und keine Sinnestäuschung hat. Er spiegelt das göttliche Gemüt als das einzige Bewußtsein wider und wird daher immer die Gegenwart der Gesundheit, der Harmonie und der Freudigkeit gewahr.

„Alle Schrift, von Gott eingegeben, ist nütze zur Lehre, zur Strafe, zur Besserung, zur Züchtigung in der Gerechtigkeit, daß ein Mensch Gottes sei vollkommen, zu allem guten Werk geschickt" (2. Tim. 3, 16. 17). Die Harmonie des Menschen beruht auf der Vollkommenheit des Menschen als Gottes Widerspiegelung, und jeder irrige Sinn des Selbst muß berichtigt werden, ehe wir uns echter Harmonie erfreuen können. Wir müssen Gott die wahre Art des Menschen enthüllen lassen und müssen das irrende Sinnenzeugnis, das uns in Knechtschaft der Materialität halten will, zurückweisen. Die Sünde erhebt den Anspruch, daß sie des Menschen Einssein mit der ewigen Liebe aufheben könne. Und wenn wir uns vom menschlichen Willen beherrschen lassen, werden wir verleitet zu glauben, daß wir Existenz, Substanz und Intelligenz getrennt von Gott haben. Harmonie wird nur wieder gewonnen, wenn wir des Menschen unzertrennliche Einheit mit dem unsterblichen Guten wahrnehmen und beweisen.

Wissenschaft und Gesundheit erklärt (S. 5): „Betrübtsein über Unrechttun ist nur ein Schritt zur Besserung und zwar der allerleichteste. Der nächste und große Schritt, den die Weisheit von uns fordert, ist der Beweis unserer Aufrichtigkeit, nämlich Umwandlung". Die Christliche Wissenschaft macht auch klar, daß vollständige Vergebung der Sünde echter Umwandlung folgt, und daß dann jedes aus Sünde entstandene Leiden vertrieben werden kann. Wir können jedoch dem Leiden nicht entrinnen, solange wir sündigen—solange wir eigenwillig dem göttlichen Prinzip nicht gehorchen. So leben, daß unser Leben ein reicher Beweis der Kraft, der Gegenwart und der Weisheit der geistigen Wahrheit ist, heißt sich der Seligkeit der himmlischen Harmonie erfreuen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Something About a Big Family

I BEGAN AGAIN to think of "Harriet," when the letters arrived this morning. "Harriet" is, of course, Harriet Beecher Stowe—the little woman who made a great war, as legend has it. We saw "Harriet" in New York, played by Helen Hayes, and played exceedingly well.

But, for one person, the delight of the play was not only Harriet herself, delicious as she was, but the whole of the rampageous Beecher family. Some people don't like that family. They say they are too masterful, too dominating, too extreme. But those people obviously never lived in a big family.

* * *

Harriet begins by declaring that she is not a Beecher. She is tired of the whole lot of them. She is going to be a nice little mouse, not a raring, prancing, stamping Beecher. She "rares" herself as she declares it, for Harriet is, as everyone knows, the most Beecher-like Beecher of them all. Then the family comes in like a flood and that is that.

I do not pretend for one moment that our family equalled the Beechers. We were not to be compared to them. We did not sweep through the country, reforming everyone and everything; arguing and shouting as we went. No, I make only the modest contention that, as one big family is, so all big families are; and, if one has not lived in one, then one has missed a great deal of excitement and, one may add, the fun of living.

* * *

But as I listened to the Beechers aiming all sorts of names, justified and unjustified, at each other; as the epithets, "hypocrite," "jealous creature," "domineering," flew about the stage, my thoughts went back in happy reminiscence to the old homestead. When the brick flew through the window and danger threatened, who were so united, so courageous as the Beechers? They moved to meet the foe as one man.

And with all their faults, their loud voices, their unbridled tempers, they were almost always on the side of right; though how anyone could be at such sixes and sevens continually and still be united, only a member, a charter member, one might almost say, of a big family could tell.

* * *

And this brings me back to Christopher and Merope. I hasten, for the sake of the family honor, to say that Christopher and Merope do not raise their voices to fill the auditorium of any hall. They are much more gentle; they are not Beechers—but they are like them, you cannot deny it.

Their two letters were crowded side by side in one envelope—to save postage and paper and the censor's time. I hope the censor is a big family person. Because that devoted brother and sister, Christopher and Merope, were at each other's throats. Christopher begins first. Nobody, it seems, loves him. None of his family. They snoot him; they say he cannot sing (he cannot); they say he cannot write verse (well, sometimes); only his wife sticks up for him, but what is a timid and half-hearted wife against his own family? Obviously little. Then there is the question of the installation of the dynamo. It seems that Christopher had got a new dynamo for the lighting-plant in his country home; expert labor being unavailable, he decided he would do the work himself. Then Merope rashly came on the scene.

Merope would help him. I got four pages of it. I don't know what happened to the dynamo in the end. I only know that, not content with each writing his own highly-colored account of what we may call vaguely "the occurrence," they took each other's letters and put postscripts all over them. Christopher is more detailed. He goes into the past history of his sister, Merope. He declares that she "calls" herself a pure mathematician; he returns to the days when the nursery was the battleground. Merope is not less chilling, but more concise: Christopher, having begged her on his knees to come to his help in the small matter of electrical engineering, which she was thoroughly competent to do, turned almost incoherent.

He behaved, she says, in a most ungentlemanly and uncontrolled manner. She is not annoyed with him; she is merely sad. Christopher is not sad; he is annoyed. He says she is a weak reed.

* * *

I see them lying out on the moor, laughing at each other. I see the neglected dynamo reposing dreamily on its side. The cockers lie around, generally, on the heather, licking a reflective paw or nosing a little at a wrench or a screwdriver.

In the end, I suppose, she takes up the lighter tools and he puts the dynamo into the shed. They decide they will drive into the village and see if Jimmy can be persuaded to give them a few hours of his valuable time, for old sake's sake.

"But," says Merope, "for goodness sake, if we *do* drive, make that awful pony of yours take less than two hours for the trip. I can almost walk it in one." Christopher opens his mouth to speak, but she has gone. Calling to the dogs, he walks after her, thinking out a rhyme to "love."

I must write at once to show them how wrong both of them are.

EUTERPE

Rhythm

RHYTHM, AS WE know, is not alone applied to bodily movement; . . . the elements of rhythm exist in all things; it is, we find, a constant fundamental in all dramatic performances.

Therefore, with a strong justification, we speak of the rhythm of a play; there is (or should be) present a subtle but sure rhythm which we experience, even though we cannot analyze it and explain its elements or its laws. Therefore, we speak of the rhythm of the speech as spoken by the actor, of the rhythm within the character which is being portrayed, and the rhythm expressed in the colors and lines of the setting. In each case there is something that corresponds to this action and rest, this control and release, this time and regular stress. There are, within the composition of the acted play, several rhythms—some harmonizing with others, and some at just enough variance to produce the sense of clash and conflict so necessary in a dramatic action. . . .

Sometimes an actor seems to inflect lines correctly and suggest, by looks, gesture, and behavior, the character he is attempting to portray; yet what he projects is not wholly satisfying, and we feel that something is wrong. It may quite possibly be that the rhythm, the "beat" for the character has not been found. Again, the character, judged by itself, may give complete satisfaction; but it is wrong, because it swings too strongly against the rhythm of the play. The "beat," in other words, is too pronounced. Since the play is greater than any of its parts, the rhythm of the character should be brought more in harmony with the rhythm of the play.—From "Play Directing," by ALLEN CRAFTON. (New York: Prentice-Hall.)

Frost After Snow

Cold crept in the fog,
In the thaw last night,
And every smallest finger
Of twig is white.

Boughs that melted black
When snow was through—
White, white against gray,
Or clearing blue.

Frail, patterned in frost,
Each tree and bush,
Thinned to beauty only,
Stands in a hush.

But the vision vanishes!
A touch, a sound,
Can shatter this moment
To the blind ground.

HOWARD RAMSDEN

A Sensation on the Grand Canal

LATER ON that same summer, when we were again in Venice, my brother Cooper and I finally got tired of sight-seeing and wanted some exercise. We tried a gondola and learned how to propel it, after getting one or two falls into the canal. But that method of propulsion did not appeal to us at all, because the gondolas were heavy, clumsy and slow. Cooper, trying for speed, got his oar stuck in a mud-bank. The gondola went on, leaving him hung up on the oar over the water. He had to swim to catch the boat.

We thought that a canoe would be just the right thing for Venice. We found a boat shop on the Island of Murano, made a deal with the owner for tools and lumber, and began work. It took us only a short time to make the frame for the canoe; then we found a place where we could buy canvas to cover it. After we had painted it, we had a really good canoe. While the paint was drying, we made paddles like those we use at home.

In a few days we came paddling back from Murano to Venice in our own Indian canoe—the first ever seen in that part of Europe. It created a sensation on the Grand Canal when we paddled up to the Hotel Britannia. Everyone seemed excited about it, especially the gondoliers.

After that, Cooper and I spent most of our time in the canoe; we explored all the canals of Venice and even paddled as far as the mainland. I think few foreigners ever saw so much of Venice and its surroundings as we did. . . .

When we finally left Venice, Cooper and I placed the canoe in the great hallway of the Hotel Britannia, with a sign over it, reading: "For the use of anyone who knows how to paddle. Let us know if you have any fun." For five or six years after that, we received letters from all kinds of people, who wrote to the address we had put on the sign, telling us of the good times they had had in our canoe. I wonder whether canoes have ever become popular in Venice. I did not see any when I was there again in 1929.—EDWARD R. HEWITT, in "Those Were the Days." (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

Not Miracles, But—

The healing of supposedly incurable diseases, the overcoming of lack, the uncovering of unsuspected capabilities in themselves, and the release from old anxieties and joylessness, which came for multitudes through the work of the Founder of Christianity, were not miracles, Christian Science shows, but results of the utilization of natural, spiritual law.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1944

Two Allied Units Join Forces to Secure Entire West Tip of New Britain

I. L. O. Urges Social Code In Dependent Territories

Draft of program indorsing a proposed minimum policy for promoting the well-being and development of dependent peoples will be presented to April 20 conference for action.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 24—The International Labor Office has announced that it will suggest to the member states of the International Labor Organization that they go on record at the International Labor Conference opening April 20 in the United States as indorsing a minimum code of social policy for dependent territories.

The International Labor Office, which moved its headquarters from Geneva to this city in 1940, is the permanent secretariat of the International Labor Organization.

The proposed code was made public in a report prepared by the Office for submission to the Conference. It is embodied in a draft "Recommendation Concerning Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories" which will provide a basis for the Conference's discussion of colonial labor and social questions.

The report is one of several to be submitted by the Office to the Conference on the seven items comprising the agenda. It is now being circulated to the Governments of the ILO's member states for consideration prior to the April session.

The draft Recommendation, if it is approved by the Conference, will call upon each ILO member country to "take such steps as are within its competence to promote the well-being and development of the peoples of dependent territories through the effective application" of a number of "general principles" of social policy.

Among these general principles, the draft recommendation lists the following:

1. "All policies affecting dependent territories shall be primarily directed to the well-being and development of the peoples of such territories."

2. To promote "economic advancement and thus to lay the foundation of social progress, provision shall be made, on an international, regional, national or territorial basis, for financial and technical assistance in the economic development of dependent territories in the interest of their peoples."

3. "All necessary steps shall be taken by appropriate international, regional, national and territorial measures to promote improvement in such fields as public health, housing, nutrition, education, the welfare of children, the status of women, conditions of employment, the remuneration of wage earners and independent producers, social security, standards of public services and general production."

4. "All possible steps shall be taken to associate the peoples of the dependent territories in the framing and execution of measures of social progress through their own appropriate institutions."

The draft recommendation also urges each country which is responsible for any dependent territory to "take the necessary steps to secure the effective application in such territory" of a series of minimum labor and social standards.

The recommendation then suggests that each country, if it approves the recommendation, should inform the International Labor Office of the measures it has taken to make the minimum standards effective.

Associated Press from Army Air Forces

American Planes Attack Airfield at Boram Near Wewak

Strong fortifications guarding the airfield at Boram, near Wewak on the north coast of New Guinea Island, Southwest Pacific, shown here during an earlier raid, were hit recently with 133 tons of high explosives without interception by the Japanese.

Arawe and Cape Gloucester Drives Support Campaign to Reduce Rabaul

Marines push on through uncharted jungle which native guides refuse to explore.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Feb. 24—An already famous Marine division has added another success to its fine record with the announcement today that forces which landed at Arawe and Cape Gloucester, New Britain, on Dec. 15 and Dec. 26, respectively, have made a juncture.

This joining of forces, which secures the entire western tip of New Britain Island, brings to a close the first major phase of a land battle which is indirectly supporting the campaign to reduce Rabaul.

7,000 Japanese Killed

The Marine forces which landed near Cape Gloucester have extended their position to a coastal point nearly 40 miles east of their beachhead. Their advance has served to assure unmolested operation of the Cape Gloucester air strips.

The campaign which achieved this objective and which today is reported to have eliminated about 7,000 of the 17th Japanese Division was brilliantly planned and executed.

Entire operation was an epitome of the improved methods of conducting amphibious warfare which have taken place since this same Marine division launched the Pacific war's first amphibious invasion at Guadalcanal 19 months ago.

Instead of a tenuous operation and the threadbare supply lines which at one time almost forced the abandonment of the Guadalcanal beachhead, the Cape Gloucester invasion has been supported by all the latest facilities for invasion.

In the first 19 days of operation, the Marine force ashore was multiplied to six times its original strength.

On Guadalcanal, it was nearly 90 days before substantial reinforcements were received.

Objective Gained Quickly

This proved that, given adequate facilities, the Marines could push through to their objective in a minimum of time. Marine ground troops plowed through monsoon-soaked jungles—tougher terrain than Guadalcanal—so fast that communications crews had the toughest time keeping up with them.

At no time was the advance behind schedule, and the Marines actually moved into the Cape Gloucester airfield area a day ahead of schedule. So well did the tanks and engineering equipment support the advance that the operation moved smoothly despite rains which at times soaked the jungle and turned trails into ribbons of mud 16 out of 20 days. At one time, storms washed out most of the roads supporting the advance and widened rivers to twice their original width.

The Japanese defenders, under the command of Lieutenant General Matsuda, were at first well equipped. The constant air bombing of their barge supply route from Rabaul was so successful, however, that recently the Japanese opposing the marine advance have been considerably weakened. Many were found along the trails where they had fallen victim to starvation.

The terrain which lies between Cape Gloucester and Arawe on the other side of the Island consists of much unsurveyed jungle. Marine patrols pushed across much of this country even though native guides would not venture through what they call the enchanted valley.

The Marines now are about halfway between Cape Gloucester and Rein Bay, a strong Japanese staging point and garrison. But if no more advance is made in this phase of the New Britain operation the Marines will have fought one of their most efficient and most successful land campaigns.

Japanese Fighting Ends on Nissan

By the Associated Press

Guadalcanal, Feb. 24

Japanese resistance is just about over on the Allied-invaded Nissan Island in the Green group, according to a report from New Zealand forces.

The Green Islands, occupied by Americans and New Zealand forces last week, lie between Bougainville and New Britain.

Japanese garrison, once well equipped, starved by air assaults on its supply lines.

75,000 Watch Shangri-La Go Down the Ways

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Feb. 24 (AP)—Bearing a name symbolizing America's determination to blast Tokyo into oblivion, the huge aircraft carrier Shangri-La plunged into the Elizabeth River today on her first lap toward a date with destiny.

Sponsored by the wife of Maj. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle, whose Army fliers bombed Tokyo in April, 1942, the new warship sped down her building ways to the cheers of more than 75,000 spectators who, a moment earlier, heard Virginia's Governor describe that first raid as "a portent of what is to come."

Delivering the launching address, Gov. Colgate D. Darden, Jr., fervently expressed hope that "the hour may come, as the onrolling thunder of aerial battle rolls across Tokyo, when we shall be able to say . . . the planes that struck the mortal blow came from Shangri-La."

Mrs. Doolittle's only attendant was flower girl Mary McClellan, daughter of P. S. McClellan, leading man of the Norfolk Navy Yard's outside machine shop.

Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, prevented by official business from attending the launching, sent a message which was read by Rear Admiral Felix X. Gygax: "Hit them Shangri-La, and hit them hard."

New U. S. Army Bronze Star Cannot Be Won in Air Combat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Bronze Star, newest American decoration for action against the enemy, was introduced to the public today, along with the specification that the only place it cannot be won is in an airplane.

Obviously aimed at boosting the morale of the mud-sloggers who have been wondering where the airmen got all their medals, the new decoration does the job properly—it takes precedence over the Purple Heart.

It can be awarded, acting Secretary of War Patterson disclosed at a press conference, to any one in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard who distinguishes himself "by heroic or meritorious achievement or service, not involving participation in aerial flight."

It can be won in combat, or with actions in direct support of combat operations, and—says the Army—"it is expected that members of the Army ground forces, particularly infantrymen, may lead the eligibility lists." Airmen may win the Bronze Star, too—but not in the air.

The Army now has 10 decorations for individual citations. In order of precedence, they are:

Medal of Honor (popularly called Congressional Medal of Honor), for extraordinary heroism in action "above and beyond the call of duty";

The Distinguished Service Cross, for extraordinary gallantry in action;

The Distinguished Service Medal, for exceptional noncombat distinction;

The Legion of Merit, for noncombat achievement;

The Silver Star, for gallantry in action;

Distinguished Flying Cross, for distinguished achievement in aerial flight, whether or not in combat;

Bronze Star, for heroic or meritorious achievement, in combat or in support of combat on the ground;

Soldier's Medal, for heroism not involving combat with the enemy;

Purple Heart, for wounds honorably received in battle;

The Air Medal, for achievement in aerial flight.

The ribbon for the new Bronze Star—and the ribbon will have to serve the recipients until war demands for bronze are relaxed and the medals themselves can be struck from designs not yet completed—is red, with a vertical blue stripe in the center, both the blue stripe and the ribbon ends piped in white.

Army Offers Help

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The War Department announced today the establishment of a Personal Affairs Division of the Army Service Forces to help military personnel with information and advice on personal and family problems.

The new unit, says the Army, is "concerned solely with dispensing information aimed at a solution, through proper channels, of problems pertaining to emergency financial aid, allowances, arrears in pay, war bonds, gratuity pay, insurance, pensions, legal assistance, employment, vocational rehabilitation, hospitalization, housing facilities and personal effects."

Roosevelt Lauds Russian Army In Message to Stalin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt told Soviet Premier Stalin in a message on the Red Army's anniversary yesterday that the Russian military achievements together with the co-operation pledged at the Moscow and Teheran conferences would "assure our final victory over the Nazi aggressors."

"On this 26th anniversary of the Red Army," the President wrote Premier Stalin, "I wish to convey to you as Supreme Commander my sincere congratulations on the great and significant victories of the armed forces of the Soviet Union during the past year.

"The magnificent achievements of the Red Army under your leadership have been an inspiration to all. The heroic defense of Leningrad has been crowned and rewarded by the recent crushing defeat of the enemy before its gates. Millions of Soviet citizens have been freed from enslavement and oppression by the victorious advance of the Red Army.

"These achievements together with the collaboration and co-operation which was agreed upon at Moscow and Teheran assure our final victory over the Nazi aggressors."

OWI Sends Emergency Call For 450 Writers and Editors

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Office of War Information announced last night it is in "vital need" of 450 men for "important and urgent mission overseas in view of impending military operations."

It wants 100 reporters; 60 radio engineers; 30 radio announcers; script writers and producers; 20 picture editors and photographers; 20 radio photo editors and reproduction editors; 150 language specialists; 50 publication writers, artists, layout men and printing experts; and 20 Morse code operators.

"Many of the 450 men will be sent abroad within a few weeks," it was announced. "Others will replace OWI men in America who are urgently needed abroad. The great majority of the 450 will go abroad before many months pass."

The announcement was issued after a special meeting of representatives of the Newspaper and Radio Advisory Committee of the Domestic Branch of the OWI and the War Advertising Council, called by Director Elmer Davis.

A special committee representing the broadcasting, newspaper and advertising professions was set up to help meet the problem.

Overseas salaries, the announcement said, range from $2,600 to $6,500 with the bulk in the $3,800 to $4,600 range. Living allowances in addition, OWI asserted, will cover virtually all costs abroad.

The agency warned, however, that the work "is hard, conditions are trying and living accommodations generally scarce and poor."

Radio engineers applying for the jobs should be at least 26 years old, preferably older. For the news and other jobs, men 38 to 45 are preferred, the OWI said, although especially qualified men 30 to 37 will be considered.

Those seeking the positions should apply to Ralph Stillman, Personnel Director, Outpost Service Bureau of the OWI, 250 West 57th Street, New York City.

Nazis Active In U. S. Camps

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24 (AP)—Nazi organizations—including the Gestapo—are active in American prison camps and already have "executed" five non-conformist fellow prisoners who threatened postwar democracy in Germany, a former member of the German Reichstag said Feb. 23.

Gerhart H. Seger of New York City, editor of the German language newspaper "Neue Volkszeitung," who was thrown into a German concentration camp in 1933 for anti-Nazi activities, said in an interview with newspapermen:

"Already the Nazis are organized in the prisoner of war camps throughout America. Any German prisoner who shows any interest in democracy or America is punished by his fellow prisoners. Five German prisoners have been murdered by their colleagues already. . . .

Mr. Seger, whose paper is circulated in war prisoner camps, told the newspapermen that "men have been beaten for reading my newspaper. One man was hanged for circulating the paper and expressing democratic opinions, but he was found and cut loose before it was too late."

Small Nations Feel Uneasy At Churchill Frontier Hints

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 24—Nothing in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech to the House of Commons on Feb. 22 was scrutinized more closely than his references to the political aspects of the war, especially inter-Allied relationships. These were accepted in their main aspects, though there were some misgivings regarding the possible consequences of his attitude among some smaller Allies here.

The Prime Minister's statement that in British-American relations with Russia, "none of the ground made good at Moscow and Teheran has been lost" is heartily welcomes. So, also, are his well-chosen words concerning the demand for unconditional surrender of Germany, which he plainly indicated did not imply that the German people would be "enslaved or destroyed."

For many persons this statement removes a problem over which they long had pondered—the application to Germany of the Atlantic Charter provision against undemocratic territorial revision. This, it was thought, would give Germany the right to invoke the Atlantic Charter and prevent justice being done to it. But according to Mr. Churchill, the Allies will be bound only "by our own conscience to civilization."

Territorial Readjustments

Mr. Churchill also redefined Britain's attitude toward territorial settlements arising out of the war, declaring, "All questions of territorial settlement and readjustment should stand over until the end of the war.

Yet simultaneously he stated that one frontier issue now is under active discussion between two Allies—the Russo-Polish frontier—and that Britain has pledged its support to westward readjustment of Russia's frontiers and to compensate Poland with territory which now is German.

The Poles also were under the impression that contrary to Mr. Churchill's statement, Britain had guaranteed a particular front line to Poland—namely the 1939 frontier.

Collective Security Vital

Britain's attitude of territorial adjustment at the end of hostilities has much to recommend it, since it is clear that once a general system of collective security is established, all frontier problems can be settled much more easily, since safety conditions means that frontiers lose much of their importance.

The high praise lavished upon Josip Broz and his Partisans also is taken rather skeptically in Yugoslav circles here, as well as among those Britishers who know that for weeks past British press news of events in Yugoslavia has been neither direct nor critical, but has consisted almost entirely of quotations from or enlargements upon broadcasts by the Free Yugoslav Radio, which is functioning far from Yugoslavia itself and is definitely concerned with propagandizing the Partisans' exploits to the world.

It is natural that the Serbs here should feel perturbed that despite earlier contributions to the Allied cause by Gen. Draja Mihailovic and his Chetniks—at a time when little effective Allied help was forthcoming—General Mihailovic now is cast aside when the Allies are in a position to help.

Concerning the charge that General Mihailovic has been inactive for some time, Serbs circles here point out that it was Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander in Chief in the Middle East, who advised Yugoslavia and Greece "to await the signal for a general rising" and that hitherto no message had come from General Wilson, but Marshal Broz's so-called Army of Liberation, instead, made the decision in a radiocast appeal Dec. 12 that "the decisive hour has come. Forward to battle."

Situation Still Obscure

Nor is the problem of relations between King Peter and the Royal Yugoslav Government now in Cairo, on the one hand, and the Partisans, on the other, cleared up. Mr. Churchill announced that Britain would both help Marshal Broz militarily and continue to support King Peter, leaving it to Yugoslav people themselves after the end of hostilities to settle the problem of their future government.

To many observers here, the feeling is that this is too much of a kind of negative attitude of "letting live" at a time when a more positive attitude of helping the Yugoslavs to "live" is necessary.

Unfortunately, there still persists a feeling among some smaller nations here that while it is essential that Britain must co-operate with Russia, such co-operation unfortunately may be reached by sacrifices of smaller nations. This atmosphere Mr. Churchill's speech has done little to remove.

Navy Flier's Call Of 'Hey, You Boat' Didn't Suit Crew

ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC AIR BASE, Feb. 24 (AP)—A seagoing man dislikes having his ship called a boat, which explains in part this radio conversation off Bougainville the other day.

A Navy Corsair pilot returning from Rabaul, lost from his formation, with instruments damaged and gasoline low, sighted a warship. He radioed.

"Hey, you boat, can you give me a bearing?"

"What's the matter," came the sarcastic reply, "you lost?"

"Yes," pleaded the pilot. "My gas is nearly gone and I gotta get to blank field. Can you help me?"

"Okay, ace," replied the warship. "The bearing is blank degrees and its exactly blank miles. Think you can find it, ace?"

"Thanks a million. I'll remember you guys in my will."

"Think nothing of it, ace. Just call on us anytime. Only next time don't call us a boat."

The conversation was recorded by Tech. Sergt. Murray Harder, Philadelphia, attached to an air squadron.

Jeep Faces Four Postwar Farm Roles: Horse—Tractor—Power Plant—Truck

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—America's farmers plan to use jeeps, Army scout cars, for everything from sawing wood to spraying orchards after the war, Ward M. Canaday, President of Willys-Overland Motors, told the Federated Advertising Club today.

Reporting on a recent survey, Mr. Canaday said in a prepared address: "Many of the country's rural citizens—particularly those with small farms—want to use our postwar version of the scout car as a four-purpose replacement for the horse, the tractor, the power unit, and the light truck."

A majority of the farmers responsible to the survey wanted to use the jeep for plowing, harrowing, seeding, cultivating, and harvesting, he said. Some had the idea of harnessing the motor to run silo fillers, buzz saws, threshing machines, hay balers, milking machines, and feed grinders, Mr. Canaday said, as well as dragging logs, cutting hay, and truck farming.

Asserting the jeep has introduced "a new and unique concept in motor vehicles which is not directly competitive with any existing civilian motorcar," Mr. Canaday said his company's engineers are studying nearly 50 other postwar applications, including insect control, rural mail delivery in backland areas, plant fire protection and service as a garage tow and service truck.

Farm Army Plans Task Force Of 200,000 Workers This Year

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—The nation's agricultural army will have its own "task force" in the 1944 food production battle, a WFA expert said today.

Col. Philip G. Bruton, War Food Administration Director of Labor, said the plan is to establish and maintain a mobile force of about 200,000 able-bodied interstate and foreign workers who can be shifted on short notice to save threatened crops in critical labor shortage areas.

The "task force" would constitute only a small, emergency unit of the labor force of 12,000,000 persons who will be required at the peak of the nation's harvest if production of another record crop to meet war demands is accomplished, he said.

WFA officials meeting with extension directors and farm labor supervisors from 12 middle Western states in the third of four regional conferences said 4,000,000 of the total would be temporary or seasonal workers, including 800,000 women and 1,200,000 children, recruited from cities, towns and villages in the United States Crop Corps Community mobilization program.

Colonel Bruton, in his prepared talk, emphasized that the extra worker goal of 4,000,000 represented 500,000 more than were recruited last year. The regular farm labor force numbers 8,000,000 farm operators, their families and year-round hired hands.

If the 1944 food output goal of 4 to 6 per cent higher than last year is to be realized, he said, it will require 72,000,000 more man-days of farm labor than were required in 1943 or the equivalent of 287,000 husky hands working 250 ten-hour days.

Aid for Farmers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—With at least half of the 1,700,000 farm workers facing possible induction under new Selective Service regulations, Senate Farm Committee members and four major farm organizations today began a movement for modification of the revised draft rules.

"No one is trying to protect farmers from the draft," said Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, "but we are concerned about food production."

The movement to relax the regulations has been indorsed by the American Farm Bureau Federation; National Grange; National Council of Farmer Co-operatives and the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation.

$1,000,000 Pay Claim Made on Ford Motor

DETROIT, Feb. 24 (AP)—Ernest Goodman, Congress of Industrial Organizations attorney, said yesterday that claims for more than $1,000,000 in back pay on construction jobs had been filed, or were being filed, with the Ford Motor Company on behalf of nearly 4,000 employees.

Attorneys for the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), which has a collective bargaining contract with the Ford company, filed the claims under a Federal statute which provides that workers on any job contracted by the Federal Government must be paid the rates prevailing in the community at the time, Mr. Goodman said.

Mr. Goodman said the union contended that during the period of war plant expansion, the Ford company employed outside contractors and their own employees on the same building jobs. Contractors paid rates prevailing for American Federation of Labor craft unions, but Ford employees received only their regular rates for maintenance work, he added.

The company has said the employees' claims are not legal.

Relief Group Chosen For Work in Balkans

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Philadelphia Record says that a group of 176 relief workers, carefully chosen from agencies throughout the East, is being assembled for a special relief project in the Balkans.

The project, under jurisdiction of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, will be composed ultimately of approximately 500 persons from the United States, England and countries of the Middle East, the Record says.

James G. Vail, Foreign Service Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, which has headquarters here, disclosed the step. He said his agency would contribute from 10 to 15 workers.

Mr. Vail said his committee received the request for field workers last Monday, through the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, which in turn was solicited by the UNRRA, under Director General Herbert H. Lehman. The social agencies called upon for recruits embraced all religious denominations.

The entire group will begin training in Cairo.

What (Movie) Dreams Are Made Of—Lots of Dry Ice and Clouds of Steam

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 24 (AP)—Any time you see a few hundred pounds of dry ice and a lot of steam around a movie studio, you know right off they're going to shoot a dream scene.

These commodities, when properly blended, will create great clouds of vapor.

One of these was being made today and individuals watching came away with an increasing sense of bewilderment at the motion picture industry.

It was at R-K-O, where Fibber McGee and Molly are making "Heavenly Days."

McGee is having a dream, He enters the U. S. Senate chambers, first walking, then taking 15-foot leaps assisted by an invisible piano wire, then swimming through the air with his heels 10 feet off the floor.

"Why is he cutting those capers?" someone in charge was asked.

"Well, you see Fibber McGee is supposed to be the average man," he responded. "He goes to Washington to present the average man's viewpoint.

"That's why he does it. You see, he's the average man, do you see?"

Bulk of Federal Employees Loyal, Committee Reports After Year's Probe

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—"With exceptions fortunately rare indeed, the Government worker is loyal," the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations told Attorney General Francis Biddle.

The Committee was formed Feb. 5, 1943, under an executive order to facilitate investigations into alleged subversive activities of Government workers.

Of the 301 cases coming before it during its first full year, the Committee said action was completed on 165. Of these, 141 resulted in the exoneration of the accused employees, 5 resulted in dismissal, and 3 in other disciplinary action. Action was suspended in 16 cases because of resignations or separations from service.

The Committee is headed by Herbert E. Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Several other agencies, including the Department of Justice, are represented.

Floridian Pitches Tent Under Housing Shortage

FORT MYERS, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP)—The housing shortage has become so acute here that the City Council has given permission to one man to pitch a tent within a few blocks of the main business section for 30 days.

The tent-dweller and his wife were forced to move out of the apartment they occupied.

Arkansan Indicted In Peonage Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—The Justice Department has announced that a Federal Grand Jury at Little Rock, Ark., had indicted Albert Sydney Johnson of Cross County, Ark., on charges of violating a Federal Anti-Peonage Law.

Attorney General Francis Biddle said that the indictment charges that Mr. Johnson so intimidated workers on his 2,000-acre plantation that they slipped away at night, leaving their possessions and crops behind them.

Mr. Johnson also is accused of having kept workers on his plantation by confiscating their ration books and forcing them to buy food through his store, Mr. Biddle said. The announcement added that Mr. Johnson refused to accept money from workers for debts they owed him, thus making it illegal under Arkansas law for any other person to employ them.

Violation of the Federal Law is punishable by a maximum fine of $5,000 and five years in prison.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	943,184
1944 volume to date	30,857,700
1943 volume to date	36,616,586

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednesday	51.3	Prev. day	50.9
Month ago	50.3	Year ago	45.7
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	22	54¼	53¼	53⅝	— ⅛
Adams Exp ⅛g	12	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	10	41	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	21	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Alb&Susq 3.60e †	10	137	137	137	+ ½
Allegheny Corp	7	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	25	25⅛	24⅝	24¾	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	4	40¾	40	40	+1
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	7	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Allen Indust ¾eg	7	10	9⅝	10	
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	147	146¼	146¼	— ¼
Allied Mills 2g	8	31⅝	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	21	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	7	37⅛	37	37	
Alpha P Onm ⅛e	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	4	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 3½e	67	84	83½	84	—1
Am Airlines 1½eg	12	61⅜	60½	61⅜	+ ⅛
Am Bank N .20e	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am Bosch (⅛ae)	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Am BrakeS 1.80g	4	42½	42⅜	42½	+ ⅛
Am BrSh pf 5¼a †	10	130	130	130	— ⅜
Am Cable & Rad	10	9	8⅞	9	
Am Can 3	27	83½	82¾	83	+ ⅜
Am Can pf 7 †	20	175	175	175	+1
Am Car & Fdy 4a	13	36½	36⅛	36¼	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 14¼eg	3	73½	73	73½	+ ⅛
Am Ch & Cable½pe	1	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
Am ChS&Cbi pf 5 †	20	110	110	110	— ⅛
Am Chicle 4a †	60	109¾	108⅞	109¾	+ ⅞
Am Colortype ⅜ag	2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug 1	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
$ Am Distill stpd	2	46⅛	45	46½	
Am Export L 2	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Am&FPS6pf 1¾k	6	72⅞	71¾	71⅞	+2⅛
Am&FPS7pf 1¾k	10	83¾	82	83¾	+2⅛
Am&FP 2pf	34	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
Am For Pow	20	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS 3	1	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am HomePd 2.40a	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	
Am Ice	4	5¾	5½	5¾	
Am Interna ⅛eg	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Am Locom ⅛ag	52	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	3	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
Am M&Fdy .80	8	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Am M&Met 1	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Am Metal (¼ae)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	90	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	27	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	34	42¼	41½	42¼	+ ¾
Am P&L $6 pf	14	46½	46	46⅜	+ ⅝
Am Rad&StS .10e	*50	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	7	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
AmRolMpf 4½g †	230	68	67½	67½	
Am Safety Raz 1g	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	12	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	60	151	150	151	+1
Am Stl Fdrs 2	20	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	
Am Stores ½e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Am Stove .30e	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	13	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅜
Am Tel & Tel 9	19	158¼	158⅛	158¼	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	4	59	58¾	59	
Am Tob B 3a	5	60⅜	60	60	— ⅛
Am Tob pf 6 †	20	145½	145	145½	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	19	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Am Viscose ½ae	2	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	172	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 2k	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ⅜
Am Zinc L & S	6	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
AnacondaCop2½g	75	26	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅛
Anacon W&C 1 †	40	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Andes Copper	4	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Arch-Dan-M (½ae)	2	45	45	45	
Armour & Co	25	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	4	83¼	82⅞	83¼	+ ⅜
Armstrong Crk ¼e	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
ArtIoom Corp .10e	9	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
Assd D Gds ¼ae	4	13	12⅞	13	
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	40	89½	89⅜	89½	
Atch T&SF 2½e	60	65	64¼	64⅝	— ⅜
Atch T&S F pf 5	1	90	90	90	— ⅞
Atl Coast Line 3a	76	36¾	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
AtlG&W Indies 3g	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Atl Refining (¼ae)	9	28	27½	27½	— ½
Atlas Corp (⅛ae)	17	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	56	56	56	+ ¾
Atlas Powd ¾ae †	1	57½	56¾	56¾	
Aust Nichols	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Aviation Co .20g	149	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Baldwin Loco ct1½g	32	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	22	8¾	8	8	— ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	28	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	12	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
Bang&A pf 3¾ak †	60	64½	64¼	64½	— ⅛
Barber Asph	3	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
Barker Bros ¾g	2	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	50	44¾	44½	44¾	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	8	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Bath Iron Wks 2e	10	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Beatrice Cream 1e	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Beech Airc 1g	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Bell Airc 1a	12	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	25	35⅜	35	35¼	+ ⅛
Ben I L pr pf 2½	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	
Best Foods ½e	7	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	
Beth Steel (1½e)	22	59⅜	59⅛	59¼	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	3	38	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
Blk & Decker 1.60	2	18	18	18	
Blaw-Knox .60g	15	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Bl'm'dale .225e †5	0	15	15	15	+ ½
Boeing Airplane2g	21	15½	15⅛	15⅜	
Bohn Al&Brass ¾ae	6	47½	47	47	
Bon Ami A 4 †	90	91	91	91	— ½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	40	50	50	50	+ ⅞
Bond Strs 2	3	34⅜	34	34⅜	+1⅛
Borden Co .40 e	3	29¾	29⅝	29¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60	13	36¾	35¾	36¾	+1⅛
Boston & Maine	2	4⅜	4	4	+⅛
Braniff Airw .60	12	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
Brewing Co Am 2	*2	45	45	45	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	12	29½	29⅛	29⅜	
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	23	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Brunswk-Balke ¾e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	21	9⅛	8⅞	9	
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	20	118	118	118	
Budd Mfg	15	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg5.5pf5	†170	56¼	55⅞	55⅞	
Budd Wheel ½g	9	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Bullard Co ½e	2	20½	20	20½	+ ½
Bulova Watch 2	6	33¼	33	33¼	+1¼
Burt Mills (.40e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Bus Add Ma .20e	17	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
Bush Term .20g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Butler Bros (.15e)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Butler Br pf 1½	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
Butte C & Z ¾ag	4	3¼	3	3	
Byers A M Co	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7 †	30	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ¾
Byron Jack ¼ae	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
Calif Pack 1½g	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ¼
Calif P pf 2½g	† 10	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	3	⅛	¾	⅛	+ ⅛
Calumet Hec .85g	12	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy1¼ag	11	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Can Dry Ale ¼ag	2	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Can Sou Ry 3	†110	38	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
Canad Pacific ⅛ae	53	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Case (JI) pf 7	† 20	148	148	148	
Case (JI) Co	12	36⅜	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	
Celanese Cp ½of*	10	37⅜	37	37¼	+ ⅜
Celanese 5 pf 5	† 50	105½	105	105	— ½
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 10	120	120	120	
Celanese pr pf 7	† 90	123	122¼	123	
Celotex Corp ⅛g	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	†150	17⅜	17¼	17½	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1⅛g	3	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	10	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Cent VioletaSug 1g	10	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
Century Rib M	1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	10	32⅞	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	6	57⅛	53¾	53¾	
Cert-teed 6 pf	†250	60¼	60	60	
Champ Pap & F 1	15	27⅞	27	27	+ ⅜
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	10	111¾	111¾	111¾	
Checker Cab	12	31¾	30½	31	+1
Ches & Ohio 3	6	47½	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Chi&E Ill ⅓pg	128	8¼	7⅜	8	+ ⅜
Chi&E Ill A2.50g	52	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
Chi Grt West	25	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf ¾ak	12	23¼	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
Chi No West wi	32	28½	28	28¼	
Chi No West pf wi	45	57½	56¼	57	
Chi Mail Or .15e	2	15¾	15¾	15⅜	— ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	2	39⅛	39½	39½	+ ¼
Chi Yell Cab	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
Chickasha Cot 0 1	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3	16	81	80⅜	80⅞	+ ⅛
Cities I&F 1.20	2	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	
City Invest †	10	60½	59½	60½	+ ⅛
City Stores	9	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 3e	*2	36½	36½	36½	+1¼
Clett Peabody &	5	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	1	112	112	112	
Coca-Cola A 3	† 30	65¾	65¼	65¾	+ ⅛
Colgate-P-P ⅓ag	21	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Col P-P pf 4¼a †	70	105⅜	104¾	104¾	— ⅜
Collins & Aik ¼ae	6	27	27	27	+ ⅛

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Col & South	†560	16	15¾	15⅞	
Col & South 1pf †	1360	18	17⅜	17⅜	
Col & South 2pf †	5	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	16	16	16	
Colum B'castAe40e	5	28	28	28	— ⅛
Colum B'castB.40e	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	689	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
Col G & E $ pf 6	6	79½	79¼	79½	+ ⅛
Col G&E 5pf 5 †	20	72½	72½	72½	+ ⅛
Colum Pict ⅓pa	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Colum P pf 2¾	2	39¾	39½	39½	
Coml Credit 3	22	39½	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr 3	16	42¼	41½	42	
Coml Solv .60g	29	15½	15¼	15⅜	
Com'wlth&South	324	1½	⅝	1½	+ ⅛
Com & Sa pf 4¾eg	28	86	85¾	86	+ ½
Com Ed 1.40	39	26	25¾	26	
Conqoleum-Nairn1	5	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 2e	10	23¼	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Con Cig prpf6½g †	50	106¼	106¼	106¼	
Cons Copper .20g	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	85	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	
Cons Film Ind	7	3⅛	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
Cons F Ind pf 1g	26	19	18¾	18½	+ ¼
Cons Laundries .60	3	9⅝	9½	9½	
Cons Nat Gas	8	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	3	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
Cons Vultee ½ae	96	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼k	10	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
Consol'n Coal	4	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅛
Container Co ¼ae	1	20¾	20½	20¾	— ¼
Cont Bak ¼ae	14	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Cont Can ¼ae	*22	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .85g	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45	45	45	
Cont Motors .15e	13	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Cont Oil Del .30e	9	32⅛	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Cont Steel ¼ae	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess 1½pg	4	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3 †	20	40	40	40	— ¼
CopperweldStl .80	5	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
Corn'dSt pf2½g †	10	48	48	48	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	†310	47¾	47	47¾	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	5	57	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	180½	180½	180½	+ ⅜
Cornell-D E .20e	5	17¾	17¾	17⅜	— ⅛
Coty Internat	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co 1g	27	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	20	106½	106½	106½	— ¼
Cream of Wh 1½g	4	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp 1g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¾ag	3	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	46	46	46	
Crown Zeller ¾ae	3	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf5 †	30	99¾	99½	99¾	+ ⅜
Crucible Steel 3g	15	31¼	30¾	31	
Crucible Stl pf 5	6	77¼	77	77¼	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf	†1050	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
Cuban-A Sug .40g	22	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Cuban-ASCvpf5½	1	107	107	107	+1
Cudahy Packing	4	26½	26	26½	
Cuneo Press 1½	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	32	6⅛	6	6	
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	9	43⅜	42¾	42¾	
Curtiss-Wright¼ag	38	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	19	17	16⅞	17	
Cutler Ham 1¼ae	7	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
Davison Chem 1g	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Decca Records 1a	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Deere & Co 2g	6	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
Deere&Co pf 1.40	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	—1¼
Del & Hudson	38	23½	22¾	22¾	— ½
Del Lack&West	69	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e	24	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Det Hills 4	80	56	56	56	+4
Diam Matchpf1½	1	40	40	40	+ ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	50	33½	33½	33½	
Diam T Mot 1¼g	7	15	15	15	
Dixie Cup ½g	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	†110	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	5	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	25	57⅛	56½	56¾	+1¼
Dow Chem 3	2	121¾	121⅜	121¾	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 2g	3	30⅜	30	30	
Dunhill Int	48	12	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
duPont de N4¼g	16	140½	139¾	140¼	+ ¼
Eagle P Ld .60g	*4	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	5	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
East Roll M .10g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	162	161½	162	+1
Eaton Mfg 3	4	43	42½	42½	— ½
EdisBrosStrs .80a	5	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	20	4	4	4	
El Auto-Lite ½ae	5	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	+ ¼
Electric Boat ¼ae	22	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	65	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	88¾	87½	88	— ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	18	93	92¼	92¾	— ½
El Paso N G 2.40	6	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅛
Endicott-John 3	1	60½	60½	60½	
Endic John pf 4 †	30	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ½
Eng Pub Service	104	12¼	12	12¼	
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	10	95	95	95	
EPS$5½pf5½	†230	96⅞	95	95	—2
Emp P S $6pf6	†120	97¾	97	97¾	+ ⅜
Erie RR 1g	10	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	113	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
Erie RR pf A 5	8	54⅞	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
Eureka V Cl ¼ae	*2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Evans Products	6	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ¼
Exchange Buff .15e	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
FairbanksMorse1a	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	23	22⅞	23	+ ¼
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	15	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
FedLt&Tract1½g	12	17¾	16½	17¾	+1¼
Fed M & S ⅓e	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
Fed MotTruck .40	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs ⅓e	2	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
FedDStrspf4¼ †	70	95¼	95	95	—1½
Fed Mining & Sm	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	47	47	47	+ ¼
Firestone T&R ¾ae	4	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
FirstNatStrs 2½	5	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ⅝
Flintkote .90g	60	22	20⅞	22	+1⅛
Flintkotepf4½ †	10	105½	105½	105½	
Florence Stove 2	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Follansbee Stl	18	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStlpf	40	52¾	52½	52½	+ ½
Food Mach 1¾ag	3	55	54½	54½	—1¼
Foster Wheeler	16	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅛
FostWh6pf 1½ †	40	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Francisco Sugar	2	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	1	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf5 †	30	107	107	107	
Galr Robert .30g	14	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co½e †	20	26	26¼	26	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	9	5	4¾	4⅞	
Gaylord Cont 1¾a	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Gaylord Cpf2¾k †	10	53	53	53	
Gen Am Inv 1g	5	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans ¾ae	2	45	45	45	— ¾
Gen Baking .15e	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Gen Bronze .60g	5	9¼	9¼	9½	
Gen Cable	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 13¼k †	190	90	89¾	90	
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	10	144½	144½	144½	+ ½
Gen Elec 1.40	67	35⅜	35	35⅛	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	10	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Gen Mills5pf5 †	10	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Mills 4	2	105	104¾	105	+ ¼
Gen Motors ¾ae	33	55	54¾	55	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	128	128	128	
Gen Out Advert	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A 3g	2	43	43	43	—1
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	20	20	20	
Gen Print Ink .40	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¾ag	3	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Gen Real & Utll	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20	5	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ¼ae	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 1¼ak †	160	85⅞	85	85⅞	
Gen Time Inst ¾ag	1	21¾	20½	21¼	+ ⅜
Gen T&R 1g	6	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Gen T&R pf 4½ †	10	101	101	101	+1
GilletteSafR .70g	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Gillett Saf R pf 5	1	79	79	79	+ ¼
Gimbel Bros .15e	12	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	2	86½	86	86½	+ ½
Glidden Co .30e	2	19⅜	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Goebel Brew .20	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Goodrich B F 2g	21	43	42⅜	42½	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R ½ae	35	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ¼
GoodyearT&R pf 5	7	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	— ⅛
Grth Hosiery ½ag	2	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	7	1½	1⅜	1½	
Granby ConM .45g	11	4	4	4	
Grand Union ½pg	6	16	16	16	
GraniteCS .52½ag	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	8	34¼	34	34	—1
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	10	15	14⅞	15	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	22	31¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
Gt West Sug 2	17	26¼	26½	26¼	+ ⅛

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Green H L 2a	3	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	8	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
GrumAircEn 1¼eg	17	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5½
American Barge Line Co	9½	10½
American Hardware Co	28½	30½
American Manufacturing	39¾	42¾
American Manufac 8 pf	87¾	
American Wringer Co	7¾	8¾
‡Ameskeag Company	35¾	
‡Ameskeag Company pf	78¾	
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	44½	47½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18½	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	
Bendex Home Appliance	6¾	8¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	15¼	16¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	71½	
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	98½	
Boston Wharf Company	18¾	20¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¾	37½
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	32¾	35¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	
Chapman Valve Manufac	32	34¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	15¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31½	33¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25½	27¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25	27
Draper Corporation	68¾	71¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¼	17¾
Eastern Corporation	7½	8¾
Eastern Corporation pf	18¾	20¾
Exolon Co	7½	9¼
Family Finance Inc	10¾	12
Family Finance pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¼	46¼
Fruit of the Loom	33¾	36
General Fire Extinguisher	15¾	17¾
General Machinery	21¾	24
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8½	9¼
Goodall Worsted Company	38	41
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	10¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	89¾	93¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	31¾	33¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54¾	
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	18	
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9¼	10¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	26¼	27¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	27¾	29
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15¾	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	32	34
International Machine Tool	10½	11¾
Keith George E Co	60	
Kendall Company	8¾	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	19¾	21¾
Landers Frary & Clark	34¾	38¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¾	7½
Ludlow Mfg&Sales Co	107½	111¾
Marathon Paper Mills	43¾	48¾
Martin-Rockwell Corp	60	65¾
Merck & Co	40¼	43¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109¼	113¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	43¾	47
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	63¾	68¼
‡Metal & Thermit Corp	20¾	22¾
Millers Falls Company	9¾	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8¼	8¾
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17½
Nashua Gummed&C Paper	64¾	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33¾	37
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	73	77
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28¾	31¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	12¼	14¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	58¾	60¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	44¾	48
Nicholson File Company	35¾	37¾
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	34
Ohio Finance	8¾	10¼
Panhandle East Pipe Line	28¼	31¼
Parker Appliance	13¼	14¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt CStor&W	64	
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5pf	83½	
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28¾	31
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28¾	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	
Sanford Mills	38¼	41¼
Submarine Signal Co	36	38½
Tampax Inc	3¾	4½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3¼
United Elastic Corp	15¾	17¾
US Envelope Company	59¾	64¼
US Envelope Co 7 pf	111¾	118
Waltham Watch Co dpf	70	74
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	24¼	25¾
Warner&Swasey Co	8¾	9¾
Warren Bros Class B	32¾	35¾
Warren Bros Class C	9¾	10¾
West Point Manufacturing	44	47
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10½	11¾

*Ex-dividend.
‡Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51¾	54¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35¾	37¾
Agricultural (3a)	71	74½
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Company	12	13¾
American Equitable (1)	17¾	19¼
Aminsurance Newark (1a)	14½	15¾
American Re-Insurance (2)	61¾	64¾
American Reserve	14½	16
American Surety (2½)	58	60½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¾	7½
Bankers & Shippers (4)	82	87
Boston (16a)	525	550
Camden Fire (1)	21¾	22¾
City of New York (⅓e)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	47¾	49¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37¾	40¼
Federal (1.40)	43	46½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	59½	63½
Firemen Fund (SF) (3)	81¾	85¾
Firemens Newark (1.40)	13¾	14¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	25¾	26½
General Reinsurance (2)	45¾	48¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1⅗e)	17¾	19¼
Glens Falls (1.80)	41	43½
Globe & Republic (⅓)	9¼	10¼
Great American Insurance (1.20)	26¾	28¼
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	98	102¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¼	46¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Homestead (⅓e)	13¼	15¼
Insurance Co N A (2½a)	79¾	82
Jersey Insurance (N Y) (1.80)	39¼	42¼
Knickerbocker (⅓)	7¾	9
Maryland Casualty	8½	9¼
Massachusetts Bond (36)	66	70
Merchants&Mfs of N Y (.40)	5¾	7
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	45¾	48¾
National Fire (2)	54½	57½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7¾
National Union (3a)	177	187
New Amsterdam Casualty (1½e)	25¾	27¾
New Brunswick (1½)	28	30½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	13¼	14¾
North River (1)	21½	22¾
Northeast Insurance	5¼	6
Northern (3a)	89	93½
Pacific Fire (5)	100½	105½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	13¾
Phoenix (2a)	80¾	84¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15¼	16¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	35¼	36¾
Reinsurance Corp New York (1⅔g)	4¾	6¼
Repub Ins Co Texas (1.20)	26½	28½
Severe (P) Insurance (1.20)	22	24
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	281	291
Seaboard Surety (1a)	46¼	48¾
Security (1.40)	34¾	36¾
Springfield (4½a)	120½	126
Standard Accident	63¼	67
Travelers (16)	489	504
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	37½	39¼
United States Fire (2)	44¾	47½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	68½	73½
Westchester (1.20a)	29½	32¾

a—also extra or extras; g—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.32	3.64
Amerex Holding	24.50	26.375
American Business Shares	3.37	3.70
Axe Houghton Fund	13.50	14.52
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.61	104.80
Boston Fund	16.64	17.89
Broad Street Investing	26.94	29.12
Bullock Fund	14.61	16.02
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.37	29.43
Chemical Fund	9.38	10.15
Christiana Securities Co	2278.00	1400.00
Commodity Corp	9.20	
Consolidated Investment Tr	37.50	40.50
Dividend Shares	1.19	1.31
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.85	22.40
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.47	13.39
Equitable Invest Corp	29.11	31.30
Equity Corp $3 pf	33.50	35.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.24	19.64
Fund Investors Inc	21.57	23.64
General Capital	32.06	34.47
General Investors Trust	5.21	5.61
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	6.89	7.58
Railroad Shares	3.87	4.05
Steel Shares	4.21	4.64
Incorporated Investors Tr	.87	.96
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.13

‡Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	...	28.99	S-1		28.12
B-2	....	30.85	S-2	....	13.75
B-3	....	21.22	S-3	....	10.70
B-4	....	11.14	S-4	....	4.73
K-1	....	17.86	K-2	....	20.62

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 91.00
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd 38.60
Maryland Fund 4.40 5.00
Mass Invest Tr 20.70 22.26
Mass Inv 2d Fd 10.13 10.89
Mutual Invest 10.53 11.51
Nation Wide Voting 1.24 1.37
New England Fund 12.02 12.95
Old Colony Tr Assoc 20.25 21.875
Plymouth Fund Inc .50 .55
Putnam Fund 13.50 14.52
Quarterly Income Shares 6.25 6.75
Railway & Light Sec 13.128 14.50
Railw & Light Sec pf 107.00
Repub Invest Fund 3.26 3.58
Scudder Stevens & Clark 89.59 91.41
Spencer Trask Fund 13.78 14.68
State Street Invest 80.42 86.41
Trusteed Industry Shrs .72 .81
Wellington Fund 16.18 17.78

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.61	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.59	..
Diversified Tr C	3.55	..
Diversified Tr D	5.40	6.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.55	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.59	5.33
Nation Wide Sec	3.55	..
North Am B Tr Ctfs	40.625	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1933	2.02	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.63	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.54	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.21	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.35	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.20	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.25	2.625
First Boston Corp	28.00	30.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

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Chairman of the board of Anaconda Copper Mining Company, who has just been awarded the Charles F. Rand Memorial Medal for distinguished achievement in mining administration by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Bank Urges Oil Price Boost To Build Reserves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—The construction of a pipe line from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea under agreement between the United States Government and the American oil companies "leaves unanswered a number of basic questions regarding the future national oil policy," according to the Guaranty Trust Company official organ in its monthly review of business and financial conditions here and abroad.

"While the construction of the pipe line will be undertaken by the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, a Government agency," the review continues, "it appears that the oil companies will retain full ownership and control of the producing and refining properties, although the question whether the Government intends to go further in competing with private companies is not at all clear.

Stressing that this war is largely a war of oil, the article declares that when the military history of the war is written, Germany's defeat may be found to have been due primarily to a shortage of motor fuels and lubricants, while the United Nations' victory may be attributed substantially to our abundant supply of these petroleum products.

Commenting on the American crude oil reserves, it declares adequate steps by the Government to insure the future supply have become urgent and urges that extensive tests of unexplored domestic areas should be carried out without delay. Meanwhile, it holds, it seems essential to allow oil prices to rise to a level that would induce such a search.

The petroleum industry is prepared to assume full responsibility in the creation of oil reserves for possible future wars, the review states. The co-operation and protection of our Government, however, is needed "in view of the fact that much of our oil in future years must come from foreign lands."

Stating that "the rise of bureaucratic control in recent years has become a serious impediment to the full development of industry generally," the review continues:

"Our present supply of oil is conspicuously a product of free enterprise. Nowhere else in the world is to be found such a volume of known reserves or such a scale of development.

"The system of free enterprise will continue to supply us with liquid fuels and lubricants for a long time to come if it is permitted to do so by a national policy that clearly recognizes the long-term essentiality of petroleum and definitely encourages its discovery, development and efficient production, not only in this country but wherever it may be made available to the American people.

"If experience offers any criterion, the industry has demonstrated beyond doubt that it is fully capable of the task that lies ahead. All it requires is the assurance that it will be freed from the paralyzing interference and restraints of bureaucracy and permitted to continue the unparalleled progress that has characterized its development in the past."

Boston Stocks

Feb. 24

Liv. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.70d	Bird & Son Inc	13¼	13¼	13¼	12¾
2.00	Bos Edison	34¼	34	34½	34
5.00	Bos Elevated	72	71½	72	72
.40a	Bos Her-Trav	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
..	Bos & Me pf	4	3¾	4	1¼
..	Bos & Me rr pf	38	34	37¼	33
..	Bos & Me B pf	7	7	7	3½
..	Bos & Me st pf	4	3¾	4	3⅜
..	Bos & M st A pf	8	7¼	7⅞	7¼
..	Bos & M st B pf	8	7¾	8	7¼
..	Bos & M st C pf	8	7¾	8	7
..	Bos & M st D pf	9	7¼	9	7½
.75d	Cooper Range	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
4.50	E Gas&F pr pf	65½	63½	65½	63¾
	E Mass St Ry	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10.00c	E M SR 1st pf	103	103	103	103¼
..	East Mass A	20	20	20	19½
..	Eastern SS	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
.20d	Lamson	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
..	Maine Cent	5¼	5	5¼	5
..	Maine Cent pf	31½	29	31½	29½
..	Nat Shaw	12	13	13	12⅞
5.75a	NE Tel&Tel	105¾	105½	105½	105½
..	North Butte	40c	40c	40c	40c
..	Quincy Min	90c	90c	90c	80c
.60	Shawmut Asso	13¼	12⅞	13¼	13¼
.40a	Torrington	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
1.00	Un Twist Drill	26¾	26¾	26¾	27¼
2.50	Unit Shoe M	71	71	71	71½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	44	44	44	44¾

*Ex-dividend. ‡Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. e Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Biddle for Competitive System Open to All in Foreign Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—A sharp distinction between the "free enterprise system we value" and a cartelized Europe was drawn by Attorney General Francis Biddle during an address before the Harvard Law School Alumni Association here last night in which he advocated Government assistance for American producers interested in foreign markets.

"Our program," he said "should be that any American company—and not just a few—can sell in a foreign market if consumers will buy.

"We have no wish to remove German monopolistic control over vast areas in order to substitute our own monopolies, but the opening of trade to American companies, free of cartel restraints, should not be just a wartime project, but the basis for trade in peace."

Mr. Biddle declared that such a policy did not mean that this country should engage in economic warfare, but rather the removing of restraints in the postwar world so that the competitive system of economic opportunity has a chance to operate.

It will be found, he said, that ownership of all important European industrial property is centralized in the hands of a few German concerns, such as the Herman Goering Holding Company, which is said to have acquired control of important mineral deposits in Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

The Attorney General suggested several changes which might reverse the prewar tendency toward concentration of industrial control. One of these was disclosure of all private agreements concerning foreign trade of the United States, if not to the public, at least to the Government.

Another was that since the Axis research of the last 10 years has, in effect, been both financed and paid for by the people of the world, its fruits should be available to everyone—not lost or restricted to a few private concerns that might have exclusive arrangements with Axis firms.

Mr. Biddle warned that Germany, even when stripped of its foreign holdings, will remain "a powerful and dangerous economic concentration," and said that measures to establish German industry itself on a less-monopolistic basis should be explored.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 37
Basis of Gain or Loss (Part 1)

In order to determine the gain or loss from the sale or exchange of property, it is necessary first to ascertain the basis of the property in the hands of the taxpayer. This basis, for Federal normal tax, surtax, and victory tax purposes, will depend on how the property was acquired, as by purchase, in payment for services rendered, by gift or transfer in trust, by bequest, devise, or inheritance, by exchange, by involuntary conversion, etc. It may also be affected by the time of acquisition, as well as by the amount of depreciation that has occurred and the amount of any improvements or betterments that have been added.

In determining the basis of property for income tax purposes, two terms are employed, the "basis" and the "adjusted basis." The basis may differ in accordance with the manner in which the property was acquired, as stated above, and frequently by reason of the date of acquisition. In the case of property acquired by purchase on or after March 1, 1913, for instance, the basis is the purchase price. In the case of real estate, the basis is adjusted by the amount of any expenditure, receipt, or other item chargeable to capital account during the time the property has been held. The basis, so adjusted, becomes the "adjusted basis." The difference between the adjusted basis and the selling price (or value received in exchange) becomes the measure of gain or loss.

In arriving at the "adjusted basis" for real estate the amount of depreciation to be deducted is the amount that is allowed or allowable, whichever is greater, in each year during which the property has been held. In some years the taxpayer may have taken more or less depreciation than is allowable, and if he has taken more depreciation than is allowable, then the amount taken is the amount to be deducted in determining the basis. If he has taken less than the amount allowable, then the allowable amount is the amount that would be deducted. The depreciation so chargeable is reduced by the amount of additions and betterments charged against the depreciation reserve.

In the case of a residence owned and occupied by the taxpayer, no depreciation is allowable during such occupancy, since depreciation is considered in such case to be a personal expense of the taxpayer. The amount of additions and betterments made during the taxpayer's occupancy of the property as his residence may, however, be used to increase the value, or basis, at which the property is held in determining the amount of gain or loss.

In the case of property acquired before March 1, 1913, a different rule for determining the basis applies, depending upon whether a gain or loss is involved. The basis for determining a gain is the cost or other basis adjusted to March 1, 1913, for depreciation sustained, or the fair market value as of March 1, 1913, whichever is greater. This basis is then adjusted as described above to arrive at the "adjusted basis." The basis to be used for the purpose of determining a loss is the cost, or other basis, adjusted as described above.

The net gain from the sale or exchange of capital assets need not be reported for victory tax purposes, since it is subject only to normal tax and surtax, whereas the net gain from the sale or exchange of property other than capital assets is subject to all three taxes.

30-Day Extension On '44 Estimated Tax Returns Given

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has formally announced a 30-day extension of time for filing declarations of estimated income and victory tax for 1944, although emphasizing no delay would be granted for filing 1943 tax returns due March 15.

Originally intended to complement the 1943 returns, the estimating procedure was delayed pending presidential action on the new revenue bill.

The procedure will be similar to that of last September, with both long and short forms again available to persons earning up to $10,000. Declarations are required from single persons with an anticipated income of $2,700 or more and married persons who expect to earn $3,500 or over. The forms and first quarterly payment must be filed by April 15.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago		1.70½	1.68¾	1.70½	1.69¾
Minneapolis		1.60⅛	1.58½	1.60⅛	1.59
Kansas City		1.60⅞	1.59¾	1.60⅞	1.60⅛
July Wheat					
Chicago		1.67⅛	1.65⅝	1.67⅛	1.65⅞
Minneapolis		1.57⅛	1.56½	1.57⅛	1.57⅛
Kansas City		1.58⅜	1.57½	1.58⅜	1.57⅝
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago		1.65½	1.63⅞	1.65⅜	1.64¼
Minneapolis		1.56¾	1.56	1.56¾	1.56⅛
Kansas City		1.57⅛	1.56¾	1.57⅛	1.57
May Oats					
Chicago		.79⅞	.78¾	.79⅞	.78⅛
Minneapolis				.78¾	.78
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.25	1.26¾	1.24½	1.26⅛	1.25⅛
July	1.24	1.25½	1.23⅝	1.25⅜	1.24¼
Sept.	1.22¾	1.23⅞	1.22⅛	1.23⅞	1.23
Dec.	1.23⅛	1.24⅜	1.22⅞	1.24⅜	1.23½
Barley, Chicago					
May		1.21½	1.22⅜	1.21½	1.23⅜
July		1.18⅜	1.18⅛	1.18⅜	1.21⅛
Sept.		1.15¼	1.15½	1.15	1.15½	1.18½

Wool
Grease

March	....	....	....	96.5n	96.0
May	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.3b	92.5
July	....	....	....	90.0b	89.2
October	....	....	....	87.0b	87.0
December	85.0	85.0	85.0	84.5b	85.0
		Tops			
March	127.8	127.8	127.8	127.7b	128.0
May	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.5b	123.2
July	117.9	118.0	117.9	117.9b	117.8
October	113.5	113.8	113.5	113.6b	113.2
December	110.5	110.7	110.5	110.7t	110.5

nNominal. bBid. tTraded.

Cotton

March	20.80	20.85	20.75	20.82	20.80
May	20.39	20.45	20.39	20.45	20.38
July	19.85	19.93	19.80	19.92	19.86
Oct.	19.37	19.44	19.30	19.42	19.37
Dec.	19.17	19.25	19.11	19.24	19.30

Spot—21.83.

Black Pepper

Closing prices, March, May, July, 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

ebruary	....	....	....	35.00n	35.00
October	40.05	40.10	40.05	40.05	40.05
		Potatoes			
March	....	....	....	3.05n	3.05
November	....	....	....	2.75n	2.75

N-Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:40
6 Am P&L 6s 2016	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝
6 Ark P&L 5s 56	106	106	106
5 As Elec 4½s 53	83¾	83¼	83¼
4 As G&E 5s 50	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝
13 As G&E 5s 48	24⅜	24	24⅜
105 As G&E 4½s 49	24¼	24	24¼
1 Birm El 4½s 68	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
184 Cen St El 5½s 54	42	40⅜	41¾
90 Cen St El 5s 48	41¾	41	41½
18 Cen St P&L 5½s 53	100	100	100
5 Cities Ser 5s 58	99½	99⅛	99¼
12 Cities Ser 5s 50	100	99⅝	99⅝
3 Cit SP&L 5½s 49	100⅜	100	100⅜
1 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
21 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	101½	101¼	101½
15 Cudahy Pack 3½s 55	104	104	104
48 East G&F 4s 56 A	94½	94¼	94½
2 Elec P&L 5s 2030	102½	102⅜	102½
3 Empire Dis S 5s 52	103½	103¼	103½
1 Fla Pow 4s 66 C	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 Gobel (A) 4½s 41	100	100¼	100¼
28 Ill P&L 6s 53	107½	107	107⅛
5 Ind Sv 5s 50	100	100	100
7 Inters Pow 6s 52	66	65¾	66
9 Inters Pow 5s 57	92¼	91⅛	92¼
3 Kentucky Ut 4s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Minn P&L 4½s 78	104⅜	104½	104½
6 Minn P&L 5s 55	106¼	106	106
1 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	104	104	104
3 Nassau & Suf 5s 45	101½	101½	101½
2 Nebr Pw 4½s 81	109½	109½	109½
7 N Eng G&E 5s 50	77½	77	77½
4 N Eng G&E 5s 47	77½	77½	77½
7 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	101	100¾	101
35 N Eng Pow 5s 48	99½	99	99½
5 Ohio Pow 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Pac L&B 5s 55	105	104¾	105
5 Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	106½	106½	106½
3 Potomc Ed 5s 56 E	111¾	111½	111¾
10 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	147¼	147¼	147¼
5 Queens Bor G&E 5½s 52	99¾	99⅝	99⅞
6 Scullin Stl 3s 51	91	91	91
1 So Ind Rv 4s 51	79	79	79
11 Spalding 5s 39	85	85	85
12 Stand G & E 6s 48 st	88½	88¼	88¼
3 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	88¼	88⅛	88⅛
7 Stand G&E 6s 51	89	89	89
2 Stand G&E 6s 57	88½	88½	88½
3 Twin CRT 5½s52A	97¼	97	97¼
16 Unit L&Rv 5½s 52	104¼	103⅞	104¼
2 West News Un 6s 44st	89	89	89

Foreign Bonds

2 Parana Braz 7s 58	34	34	34
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 59	35	35	35
5 Russian 6½s 1919	4½	4½	4½

Bank Clearings Off in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Feb. 23 declined from the previous period's turnover but remained at a higher level than a year earlier, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. reported. Transactions for 23 leading cities amounted to $8,672,013,000, up 14.4 per cent from $7,054,941,800 last year, but $355,376,000 lower than volume one week ago.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

J. W. GREER CO.
NEEDS AT ONCE
MACHINIST—ASSEMBLERS
TIME STUDY ESTIMATOR MAN
LAYOUT AND DESIGN ENGINEERS
DRAFTSMEN
DETAILERS
Permanent positions with reliable firm.
Good opportunity for those interested in post-war security.
119 WINDSOR STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

These are skilled jobs for MEN!
ELECTRICAL and PIPING DRAFTSMEN FIRST CLASS
With your birth certificate or equivalent proof of identity, Social Security and Selected Service cards, apply for a statement of availability for these jobs at your local U. S. Employment Office or apply at the Yard.
Bethlehem Steel Co.
QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

HELP WANTED
NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

OFFICE BOY or girl, must be alert, neat and willing; full time—office routine and errands; New York office of this newspaper; Christian Scientist preferred. Write full details about yourself or phone LAckawanna 4-5400 for appointment. The Christian Science Monitor, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ASSISTANT CHEMIST
An assistant male or female to work on new methods and processes in the food line. Box J-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHER
Male or female—general assistant
Materne Studio, 140-48 St., Union City, N. J.

COUNSELORS for co-ed. camp in Pa.; must be Christian Scientists. Write Director, 8474 169th St., Jamaica 3, N. Y.

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WANTED
High School, Business School or College graduates to start as Junior Clerks in the advertising and other departments of The Christian Science Publishing Society. Stable employment, and opportunities for advancement.
Apply Personnel Department One, Norway Street, Boston

WOME

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

schultz BEAUTY SALONS
Established 1908
Connecticut's COLD Permanent Waving Specialists
983 Main St., Hartford 6-3171
984 Farmington Ave., Hartford 7-3510
941 Farmington Ave., West Hartford 33-4471
3 Sedgwick Rd., West Hartford 3-6709
948-F Farmington Ave., W. Hartford 3-6228

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
352 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Spear & McManus
Established 1860 231 Asylum Street
Wedding Bouquets and Decorations
Manager
Joseph B. McManus and
Louise McManus Ottenberg

★ "Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds" ★
SAVITT—Jeweler
33 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

Your Friendly
Dependable Store
UPHAM'S
The Ives, Upham and Rand Co.
COLONY STREET

NATTY SUITS
are again the
First Fashion for Spring
We have them for every taste.
CHERNIACK'S

MIDDLETOWN

EMPIRE Shoe Rebuilders
Shoes Repaired to look Like New
Suede Shoes a Specialty
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked
147 MAIN STREET

WRUBEL'S
Right Now—Select Your
WRUBEL-LABELED
SUITS for SPRING
Hundreds of Suits in All-Wool Fabrics

FARMERS & MECHANICS Savings Bank
★ ★ ★
Join Our
WAR SAVINGS BOND CLUB

MIDDLESEX BEAUTY SALON
Frederics Tru Curl
Permanent Wave
354 Main Street Tel. 350

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
DEPARTMENT STORE
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices 96 W. Main St. 398 Main St. 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant 413 W. Main St. New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315, 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEANNETTE GIFT SHOPPE
Gifts—Greeting Cards
Occasional Furniture
4 Trumbull Street 8-5627

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living
RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, INC.
71 Elm Street 8-0745

Coombs
FLOWERS by WIRE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat
Air-Conditioning
149 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

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Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

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BALMER & FERRIS
Athletic Goods
Sport Clothing
Riding Equipment
Games, Camp Equipment
Columbia Bicycles
21 BANK STREET
TELEPHONE 4-0721

PALACE
Theatre—Stamford 3-1008
Starting Thursday, March 2nd
JOHN WAYNE
SUSAN HAYWARD
"THE FIGHTING SEABEES"
— Also —
JOE E. BROWN
"Casanova in Burlesque"

Downes-Smith Co.
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-6297. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sullivan's
BOYS' and MEN'S WEAR
Waterbury and Torrington
Our annual clearance of all boys' and men's overcoats, snowsuits, jackets and mackinaws is now in effect with substantial reductions on all items.

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
WOMEN'S
WEEK-END CASES
18" and 21" sizes
$11.98 and $12.98

Knit Slip Covers
For Chairs 7.98
For Divans 12.50
Windsor Curtain Shop
127 BANK STREET

BLOUSES
Set the mood of your suit. Feminine or tailored, in luscious colors.
Second Floor.
Lieberkind
33-35 East Main Street

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
BUY WAR BONDS
Come see our wonderful collection of
Spring Suit Fashions
Eugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

ORICCHIO STUDIO
Portraits of Distinctive Character
54 Bank Street Phone 4-0823

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Men's and Boys' Clothing
Fitzgerald and Platt
17 and 25 East Main Street

Buy Our
"SUTTON" Blankets
They're so warm and comfortable. 25% wool—25% cotton—50% rayon.
Size 6 ft. x 7 ft.
$5.50 each
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY CHESHIRE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

PAINTING AND INTERIOR DECORATING
Excellent Workmanship
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-8836

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Bateman Photo-Print Co.
BLUEPRINTS
PHOTOSTATS
Knickerbocker Bldg.
218 E. Lexington St. Lex. 7814

Call
H. Lee Chambers & Co.
Real Estate Sales Agents
3600 Roland Avenue
UN. 2310 UN. 0664 TU. 2593

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING FLOWERS
for Birthdays
and Anniversaries
Danker
121 North Pearl Street

"ALBANY'S OLDEST FAMILY IN FURNITURE"
NOW IN THEIR BEAUTIFUL NEW STORE AT STATE AND JAMES
Harry Simmons Co., INC.

FRED GROTHE HAIRSTYLIST
106 State St. Phone 4-6881

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
Whitney's
THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY
STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANERS and DYERS
CHATFIELD'S
1 Mary Street Phone 1797
Auburn, New York

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

BALDWIN

HEIM'S BAKERY
Cakes—Cookies
Danish Pastries
Everything Is Delicious

BAY SHORE—Islip

ISLIP COAL AND FEED COMPANY
Coal, Coke, Fuel Oil
You'll Like Our Weigh
Phones: Bay Shore 1139, Islip 1122
MAIN STREET, ISLIP

BINGHAMTON

Customed Slip-Covers
Mrs. Mary Niel, Binghamton's most noted designer and maker of furniture slip-covers, now works for McLean's exclusively. Stop in today, select fabrics for your spring decorating, and leave orders now to have your slip-covers made by her.
McLEAN'S
WEAR
Northrup's Quality Shoes
Expert Fittings
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
Vitality
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
46 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS — HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5000

CORTLAND

Visit
THE CHOCOLATE SHOP
for
LUNCHES DINNERS
ICE CREAM CANDIES

HARRIS DRY CLEANERS
Cortland's Largest and Leading
22 Groton Avenue Tel. 775

ELMIRA

DeLUXE CLEANERS
458 West Washington Avenue
DIAL 4338
Individualized, Prompt Service

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 9-5694. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant
DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Distributors
Sherwin-Williams Paint
137-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-6722-3
Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAKE OUR SERVICE A PART OF YOUR CLOTHES CONSERVATION PROGRAM
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou 8-4786

Crossword Quiz Answers

29

NEW YORK

FREEPORT

BURTON SHOPS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
79 So. Main St. 6 Park Place
Freeport, N. Y. Morristown, N. J.
148 No. Sycamore Street
Petersburg, Va.

SAMET'S
Complete Line of Women's Coats, Suits, Dresses
Sample models from manufacturers who sell to exclusive Fifth Avenue Shops.
60 SO. MAIN ST. TEL. FREEPORT 4400

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing—Heating
15 BLEEKER STREET
PHONE 2130

We feature Bestform Brassieres and Foundations in our Corset Department. Consult our Corsetiere for your own particular needs.
THE MARTIN & NAYLOR COMPANY

GREAT NECK

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties — Repairs of all Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Fone G. N. 45

FLEUR DE LIS FLOWER SHOP
EMILE FARDEL
Beauty, Quality Excellent Service
Lovely arrangements of Spring Flowers
80 MIDDLE NECK ROAD PHONE 632

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Ave. Hempstead, L. I.
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
SHOPPING HOURS
Mon.-Thurs.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
FRI.—NOON to 9 P. M.
SAT.—10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls
Let's All Back the Attack and Speed Our Boys to Victory

The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead 1601
Lunch Dinner
SUNDAY DINNER
Let's All Back the Attack

Complete Selection Wallpaper, Sanitas Window Shades
H. BLUMBERG & SONS
278 FRONT STREET

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Avenue Hempstead 6021
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square
WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

ITHACA

W. A. MUNSEY FURNITURE
RUGS BEDDING
Out of the Way—Less to Pay
DIAL 2006
Forest Home—Ithaca, N. Y.
Buy Bonds

HELP THE RED CROSS DURING NATIONAL SEW AND SAVE WEEK
The Red Cross needs several million garments within the next few months. National Sew and Save Week will give you a chance to voluntarily do your part. Patterns, materials and notions for the Red Cross garments may be purchased at Rothschild's and they will also act as receiving agents for the finished products.
ROTHSCHILD'S

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATERS
"Everything to Eat"
109 East State Street Dial 2761

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA 4-3060. Hours 9 a. m. to 12:00 noon, Mon., Wed., Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shelley's
FOR ARROW SHIRTS
We're an exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the most complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.
37-16 82ND STREET HA. 9-8927

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR PRESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

COLUMBIA DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service (If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th POLK Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6530
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John Blue
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

FRIES & BURMEISTER
4th WAR LOAN
complete INSURANCE protection
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

Defense Clothes
for Women
Bigelow's
ARKAMSON-SIGELOW COMPANY
Sew to Save With New Dress Fabrics from our exciting selection.
NELSON'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

DEL-MOR FLOWER SHOP
3189 DELAWARE AVE. DE. 9170
A full line of exclusive gift pottery, cut flowers, corsages, special table arrangements.

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1220

Lincoln Market
2837 Delaware Avenue De 5800
We Feature Monarch Products

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, For Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

CLEARANCE AND REDUCTION
Sale
45% WOOL DRESSES
$14.98 now $10.98
$12.98 now $9.98
$10.98 now $7.98
GRANDMA'S DRESS & APRON SHOP
1965A Palmer Ave. Near Larchmont Thea.

LITTLE NECK

Agents for
Elizabeth Arden, Dorothy Gray, Lentheric, Helena Rubinstein, Yardley and DuBarry—lines of exclusive cosmetics.
A. BUDINOFF
Dispensing Chemist
Northern Blvd. and Browvale Lane
Little Neck, N. Y. Phone Bayside 9-8200

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Imp. 6146

MARATHON HARDWARE
Kenneth J. Sainsbury, Prop.
NORTHERN BLVD. Near MARATHON AVE.
"The House Full of Hardware"

LYNBROOK

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5.75 to $6.50
HARRY'S SHOE SHOPPE
39 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2736
Mamaroneck 2340
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon
for Lovely Gifts
Mo. 8-6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

Service for the Hair of Women Who Care
Claude's Beauty Salon
33 So. 4th Ave., above Mimi's
MRS. M. SHARON
Formerly of GENUNG'S Mo 8-4343

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over 60 Years

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Propietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

YOU CAN CUT YOUR FUEL BILL 30% THIS WINTER
Come to us for information on how to conserve fuel and keep your home warm with Johns-Manville Insulation. This insulation will keep cold out and heat in—will actually pay for itself in fuel savings!
Please phone us for information.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9653

JEWELRY OF QUALITY AND PERSONAL SERVICE
Leonard Talner
565 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE 2-3809

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
38 DIVISION STREET NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

TREPEL BROOKLYN
1060 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Beverly Rd.
BUCK. 2-7876
Flowers
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
Flowers, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE

BEIN'S BEAUTY SALON
A Beauty Aid for Every Need
Specializing in Zotos Wave
1111 Kings Highway DEwey 9-2033
Bet. East 12th St. and Coney Island Ave.

Ingersoll 2-9184
MYROLA STUDIO
Interior Decorators
HOME OF GOOD TASTE
2115 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Borough of Manhattan
BEAUTY COUNSELOR
"Try Before You Buy"
COSMETICS—SOAPS—GIFTS
Beatrice Graves
49 W. 44th St., New York City
TELEPHONE MU 2-7464

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Honeywood 6-0801 Huguenot Park

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2838

PORT CHESTER

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 3467

Ostermoor
Famous Layer-Built Felt Mattress
29.50—39.50
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
JOSEPH TUNICK SONS

Hotbed Sash — Screens
Paints — Cabinets
Vigoro — Fence Materials
Jesse T. Davis & Son, Inc.
Marvin Place Phone 3200

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER (Continued)

George A. Naef, Prop.
Groceries Fruits
Vegetables Meats
Poultry
44 South Regent Street
Phone Port Chester 1767 Free Del. Service

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's
OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS TO 9
Our "Open House" policy provides extra shopping hours for the convenience of those who do not have time to shop by day. We feel sure that this arrangement meets with wide approval as thousands of busy people have taken advantage of this extra shopping time in the past.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

FEBRUARY or any other month
BUY ALL THE WAR BONDS YOU CAN!
WALLACE CO.

See our tempting window display of Delicious Baked Goods. A large variety of real treats!
THERESA BAKE SHOP
372 Main St. Near Market

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vir. 9-3814 Established 1893
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9812 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
FIAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX
Home Cooked Food a Specialty
Virginia 9-2110 106-09 Jamaica Avenue

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving Our Specialty
108-15 Jamaica Ave. Virginia 7-9635

Rodger-Palliser Press, Inc.
Printing
Telephone Virginia 9-3485
3680 102nd St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
90-17 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-13 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Stone 2863. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
438 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
Store Hours: 1:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.
681 Clinton Avenue North

We have the new Cold Ray Permanent
MAY DUCAT RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
810 Temple Bldg., 14 Franklin St.

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 87
We have been Serving the Public for 35 years

THE FLOWER BOX
"Flowers for Every Occasion"
561-563 Main Street East
We Deliver Main 4712

WANT TO SELL OR BUY A HOME? SEE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
ROCHESTER REALTOR
802 Union Trust Bldg. Main 5580

20 YEARS OF FAIR DEALING
East Side Auto Parts
New and used replacement parts
845 Broadway, Monroe 6930

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

—RADIO—
FM SERVICE COMPANY
"MASTERS OF RADIO PROBLEMS"
Can make your RADIO operate regardless of war time limitations. Our exclusive methods guarantee improved operation with substitutes. Staff of factory trained technicians
380 Winton Rd. No. Culver 6315

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
WOMEN'S WEAR
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

R. C. HOWLAND
Fine Variety
GROCERIES and MEATS
For over 40 years
1087-1091 Clinton Ave. So.
Monroe 590-591 We deliver

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 3762. Hours: 9 to 1 daily exc. Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

GARTH SHOE REPAIRING
ALL REPAIRS ZIPPERS FIXED
We specialize in making shoes longer and wider
69 Garth Road Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY

ROOFING HEATING
PLUMBING HARDWARE
HOME INSULATION
G. E. Van Vorst Co., Inc.
Phone 6-4211 Scotia, N. Y.

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
HOUSEFURNISHINGS

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
Your Neighborhood Grocer Can Serve You Better
1291 Rugby Road 4-4461, 4-4462

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

GOOD DAIRY PRODUCTS
Homogenized Vitamin D or Regular Milk
Buttermilk • Cottage Cheese • Soured Cream • Dari-Rich Chocolate Drink
Freshway Orange Drink
AMSTERDAM DAIRY
315 Clinton Street Phone 6-2351

SYRACUSE

TAILOR P. T. FIBISON CLEANER
Dry Cleaning
1329 S. Salina Street Tel. 6-3610

COMMANDER FOOD CO.
3 Super Markets
2706 South Salina Street
2363 James Street
1641 East Genesee Street

BELL BROTHERS
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
1013 North Townsend Tel. 2-6518

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 5-8824 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
401 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

Baker's Beauty Salon
LOTA S. BAKER
Permanents $3.00 to $12.50
2034 S. Salina Near Colvin Tel. 5-2272

UTICA

DAWES & JUDKINS, Inc.
Rugs — Carpets
Linoleum
The Store of a Thousand Coverings
710 Charlotte Street Tel. 4-4918

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-5175

ACME FUELS INC.
Coal and Coke
266 Genesee Street Tel. 2-2168

Diaper Bags
The shoulder easy-carry diaper bag of rayon faille in beautiful high shades, such as garnet, wine, green, royal, navy and brown. Has separate pocket for soiled diapers, 2.98.
BOSTON STORE, Utica

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

WATERTOWN

Spring's Short Stay!
TOPPERS
Carefree, casual little coats to toss on over your suits and sweaters! Knee and fingertip lengths . . . fleeces and soft tweeds in blue, aqua, shrimp, lilac, green or natural.
Empsall's

We Loan Money
To Home Owners and those contemplating the purchase of a home. To individuals to meet emergencies.
THE NORTHERN NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
A MARINE MIDLAND BANK
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Known for Value
W. T. GRANT CO.
149 MAIN STREET

PHILLIPS DRUG STORE
• Schrafft's Candy
• Revlon • Sitroux Tissues
• Arrid . . . a cream deodorant
359 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. "Pix"
W. P. 888

Kaye-Turabian Rug Co.
DEALERS IN
Oriental Rugs and Carpets
Rug Cleaning—Repairing—Storing
Native Experts Exclusively
215 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 3333

Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 3-6540
52 Lawrence Street

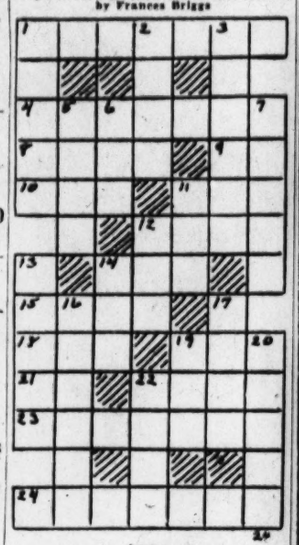
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—You would be most likely to find a box set in a nursery, theater, or library—which?
4—What was first name of Rimski-Korsakov?
8—Who was the son of Boaz and Ruth?
9—Diminutive suffix.
10—Outfit.
11—Who was mother of ancient Irish gods?
12—What creatures would you expect to see in a Tarzan film?
14—What is soft, downy covering on skin of a peach?
15—Loquacious persons like to do what?
18—What is a city of northeastern Minnesota?
19—Who is in love with Francesca in Byron's "Siege of Corinth"?
21—What were initials of poet who wrote "Little Boy Blue"?
22—What island is famed as place of Napoleon's first exile?
23—William Caxton gained fame as a painter, printer, or aviator—which?
24—Whose laboratories were located at Menlo Park, N. J.?

Down
1—What is Parsifal's singing voice in Wagner's opera?
2—What is a footless animal?
3—Who was "the lily maid of Astolat"?
5—What bird was venerated by ancient Egyptians?
6—Small cask is what?
7—What causes bread dough to rise?
11—In what month does All Fools' Day occur (abbr.)?
12—The garefowl was what?
13—Precipitous place is called what?
14—What is creature "with the pearl and silver wing" in Mary Howitt's poem?
16—What was Tennyson's first name?
17—What German river flows to North Sea at Cuxhaven?
19—High in pitch.
20—What city was birthplace of Dumas, the Younger?
22—Terminates.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Costa Rica has marked the 100th anniversary of the founding of its city of San Ramon with five regular postage and nine airmail stamps issued Jan. 19.

A view of San Ramon appears on the postage issues while the airmail stamp designs depicts Mercury holding a plane beside a female figure holding a torch and both flying through clouds above Costa Rica's mountain peaks. Values and colors of the postage issues are: 5 centesimos green; 10-c orange; 15-c red; 40-c grey, and 50-c blue while the airmail values are 10, 15, 40, 45, and 60-c and 1, 1.40, 5 and 10 colon.

Collectors probably will find the complete airmail set expensive to buy for two reasons. Only 2,000 of the 10-colon, 3,000 of the 5-colon and 6,000 of the 1.40-colon values were printed as compared with quantities ranging from 20,000 to 200,000 of the other airmail values; and the 5- and 10-colon values were quickly sold out at post offices, indicating that they may have been purchased in bulk lots for re-sale to collectors. One U. S. collector who happened to be in San Jose where the stamps were first placed on sale reports that on Jan. 20, one day after they were issued, none of the two highest airmail values could be purchased.

* * *

Italy's famed Benedictine Monastery on Mt. Cassino, which was bombed and shelled by Allied forces in the fight for Cassino, was memorialized on seven stamps issued by Italy in 1929 to commemorate the 14th centenary of the founding of the Abbey Monte Di Cassino.

The philatelic auction for the benefit of the United Service Organizations sponsored by the American Stamp Dealers Association, originally scheduled for last summer, has now been set for March 8 at the Collectors Club in New York. Some 492 lots, of which 367 are valued at $14,000, are listed in the sale catalogue. All of the material was donated by dealers, collectors and clubs. The gross proceeds will go to the U. S. O.

* * *

Specialists will find a collection of the New York Trust Company of interest. As part of its collection of pictures, posters and other items showing the Statue of Liberty, the bank has collected all of the postage stamps depicting this famous symbol of freedom—a collection which now includes 33 stamps from nine countries.

These stamps, identified by Standard Catalogue numbers, are: Cuba, 357; France, 243, 244, 382, 382A, B44 and B45; Haiti, 338, 339, C12 and C13; Nicaragua, C253; Panama, 317-321 and C49-C53; Peru, 318; Spain, 585 and C56; United States, 566, 696 and 899; Uruguay, 217-222

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Wide World

It's a Rolling Bench!

George T. Eager of Philadelphia, Victory gardener, is looking forward to another successful year with his novel back-saving device. He is shown here with one of the rolling benches he invented to take the stoop out of gardening. He says the contraption can easily be made from a couple of soap boxes, a few old rolling pins (for wheels), and long two-by-three-inch boards for tracks.

Brevities

A fancier of rare tomes confesses to paying $31,000 for a book he has never read. We believe there are film producers like that. —Milwaukee Journal.

Another advantage of peacetime is that one can then complain about poor service and get results instead of horse-laughs.—St. Louis Star-Times.

Who now remembers the self-sufficient old-timer who was content with a packet or two of zinnia seeds in the spring from a congressman?—Detroit News.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Spirit Level Doesn't Always Read True in an Airplane?

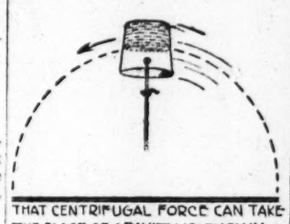
A spirit level is a device by means of which a parallel to the horizon is indicated by centering an air bubble in an arc of transparent tubing nearly filled with alcohol or other liquid.

As a result of the pull of gravity on the liquid, the air bubble is found at the highest point in the tube when the level is held motionless. This will put the bubble at the center point of the curved tube when the device is parallel with the horizon, and if one end of the level is higher than the other, the bubble will move toward that end of the tube.

The spirit level is true and dependable as long as it is not in motion when the reading is taken. But in an airplane in flight its readings are not always accurate.

If the plane is in straight-away level flight, at a constant speed, the level will give just as accurate a reading as it would on solid ground. But if the pilot changes the course of his flight, while he is making the turn forces other than that of gravity come into play and may falsify the level's reading.

As the plane swings around the turn, centrifugal force tends to make the plane and everything in it resist the change in direction. It is this centrifugal (or center-flying) force that causes automobiles to skid when a sharp turn at high speed or on a slippery pavement is attempted.



THAT CENTRIFUGAL FORCE CAN TAKE THE PLACE OF GRAVITY IS SHOWN BY THE FACT THAT A PAIL CONTAINING WATER CAN BE SWUNG IN A VERTICAL CIRCLE WITHOUT THE WATER SPILLING OUT.

Just as an auto tends to skid on curves, a plane tends to sideslip. To counteract this tendency, the aviator "banks" his plane—lifts the outside wing—as he makes the turn (the amount of lift depending on his speed and the sharpness of the turn), just as auto racetrack curves are made higher on the outside.

If the aviator banks correctly, the centrifugal force will act vertically through the plane, just as gravity acts when the plane is on the ground. The centrifugal force takes the place of the force of gravity and holds the bubble of the level at the center of the tube, even though the plane is considerably tilted. Consequently the reading of the spirit level is not accurate when the plane is making a turn in the air.

—W. P. Keasbey

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Crawford Young

"There's an oil slick on this water! Have your submarines been operating in here lately?"

In Lighter Vein

As It Appeared

An admiral—a stickler for uniform—stopped opposite a very portly sailor whose medal-ribbon was an inch or two too low.

Coldly scrutinizing the man, he asked: "Did you get that for eating, my man?"

On the sailor replying, "No, sir," the admiral snapped back: "Then why do you wear it on your stomach?"—Exchange.

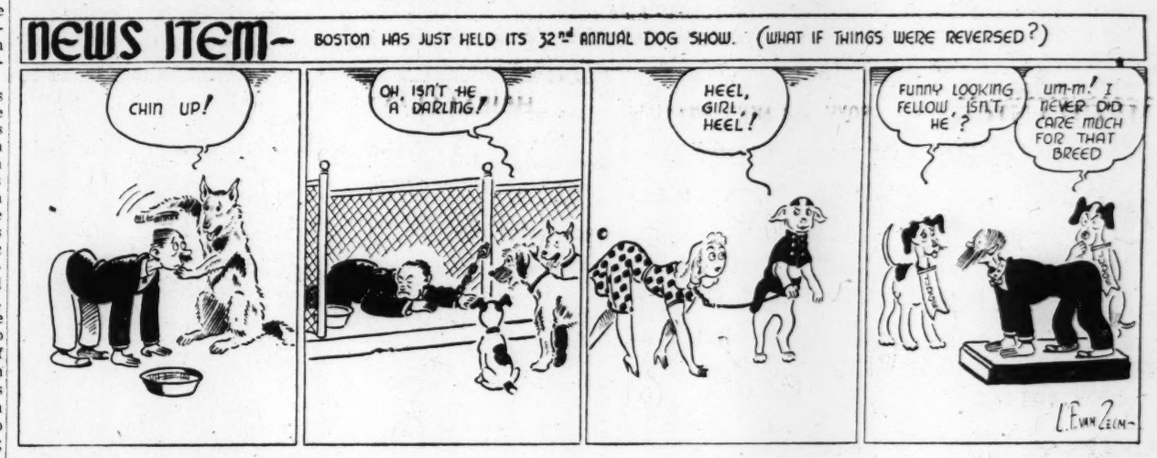
Out in the Open

H. M. S. Skate, Britain's oldest destroyer, is the only three-funneled destroyer in the navy.

She was challenged by another warship and was asked:

"Who are you?" This was too much for Skate's dignity. She replied:

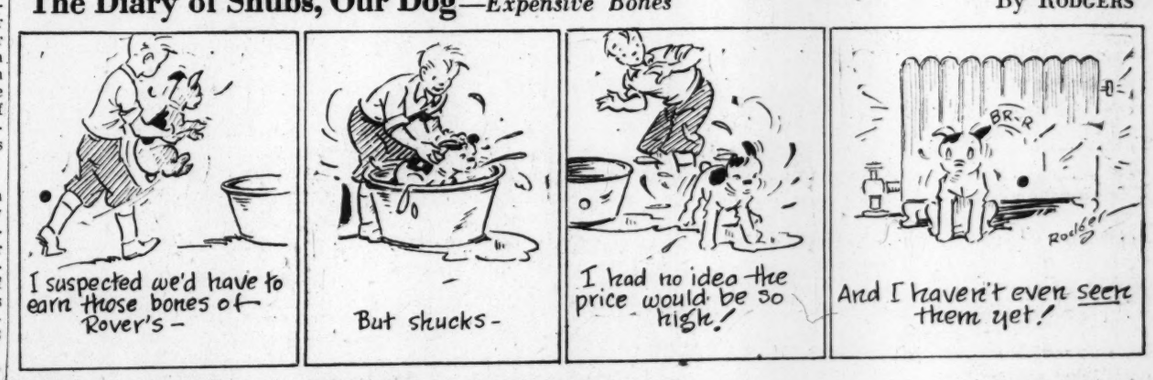
"Churchill's secret weapon."—London Daily Mirror.


NEWS ITEM— BOSTON HAS JUST HELD ITS 32nd ANNUAL DOG SHOW. (WHAT IF THINGS WERE REVERSED?)
CHIN UP!
OH, ISN'T HE A DARLING!
HEEL, GIRL, HEEL!
FUNNY LOOKING FELLOW, ISN'T HE?
um-m! I NEVER DID CARE MUCH FOR THAT BREED
L. E. VAN ZELM

Just for Fun—*Satisfied* By Dutton

SHOES REPAIRED WHILE YOU WAIT
SHOES REPAIRED WHILE YOU WAIT
"SHOES REPAIRED WHILE YOU WAIT
"SHOES REPAIRED WHILE YOU WAIT AND WAIT!"
DUTTON

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Expensive Bones* By Rodgers


I suspected we'd have to earn those bones of Rover's—
But shucks—
I had no idea the price would be so high!
And I haven't even seen them yet!
BR-R
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Happy Landing!* By The Hagers

I found that desert island's heart As though I'd flown direct by chart.
Red chose a narrow landing strip And skillfully brought down his ship.
Up dashed my friend, the missing ace. "Hi, Red! You found my hiding place!"
"The Boob!" cried Red. "What will you take For your great navigator—Drake?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Congress and President

Senator Barkley's dramatic break with the President smashes a delicate relationship. Mr. Roosevelt's quick and conciliatory move to pick up the pieces both of personal friendship and political influence cannot wholly succeed. Probably the Democrats in Congress, noting the pleasure of the Republicans, will do some hasty patching. But never again will the relations of the President and his party leaders in Congress be the same.

As majority leader, Senator Barkley has acted hitherto, in large measure, as the President's spokesmen. Senator Barkley, chosen once more by his colleagues, and this time not because of another "Dear Alben" message from the White House, will be the spokesman of the Senate Democrats. But it is too early to assume that the President will not find ways to exert influence on Congress.

The break between the Senator and the President, in so far as it is explained by their two statements, looks partly like a personal misunderstanding, but more like the culmination of sharply divergent ideas about taxation. Both have long held their respective views, Mr. Barkley being definitely more orthodox than the President and disinclined to use taxes as instruments of social change. But the break in so far as it concerned fiscal policy was precipitated by the inflation question. The President has for months felt far more urgently than Congress the need for drastic stabilization measures.

But much more than taxes—or even inflation—is involved in this situation. Congress, unable to question the war leadership of the Commander-in-Chief, has become increasingly restive under the President's attempt to carry that leadership over into domestic affairs. And in some measure it has responded to blocs which oppose stabilization. The President has seen his influence in Congress steadily slipping away. One section of his own party has been joining with the Republicans to oppose him not only on such "States' rights" questions as the soldiers' vote, but on the stabilization program—particularly subsidies and taxes.

Moreover, the Republicans were beginning to argue that a fourth term would be particularly foolish for a President who could not carry Congress with him. Whether out of concern mainly for the war effort or for his own political position, the President apparently decided to make a stand. He did not choose wholly favorable ground and his tax-veto message was less than adroit in several respects. He appears for the present to have lost more than he would by continuing to conciliate the conservatives in Congress.

The struggle now brought into the open may develop into something almost as big as the conflict over the Supreme Court in 1937. It may take a turn which will make a fourth term impossible. But the President still has cards to play. Some of these may turn up in the primaries. Southern Democrats in Congress are more or less independent of the White House in November, but in April, June and September and all the other primary months they can use the President's aid in their re-election campaigns. And the war may take a turn which will aid Mr. Roosevelt. But for the present he is definitely on the defense.

Plans for the Big Muddy

Rivers are much more valuable than they used to be. Take the Columbia: Once it produced salmon—and that was about all. It still has salmon, but it now can irrigate and cause to blossom as the rose millions of acres which were once thought useless. Moreover, it is capable of generating millions of horsepower of electric power, which, even after the war ends, can convert the great Northwest into an industrial area that may some day rival the East.

Now Congress is to be asked to spend a cool billion dollars to tame the wild Missouri—North America's longest river. The plan is aimed principally at flood control—by impounding the Spring run-off in reservoirs and damming the stream at intervals. The reservoirs would, it is hoped, hold back water for irrigation ditches, too.

Moreover, the dams would furnish navigable waters all the year. Simply because the packets are gone, the inland waterways are not idle. Barges still carry the bulk of stone, coal, sand, gravel, oil, steel, and such heavy freight in territory bordering navigable streams. And the Westerners should not overlook cheap power. The Tennessee might be an object lesson.

North of Guam

The Navy's attack on the Mariana Islands was planned largely to reduce the usefulness of air-base links between Tokyo, Truk and other Japanese outposts. The strategy of this blow follows the recent pattern of simultaneous attacks on a number of interlocking bases, nullifying the Japanese scheme of flexible concentrations of air and sea support where needed.

Such nullification is the primary American aim, but a secondary aim unquestionably accompanies it. This is to seek out the Japanese grand fleet and destroy it in battle. That is one reason the American task forces are so large. Whether this secondary aim can be achieved remains to be seen. But without heavy fleet support even such bastions as Truk and Saipan become subject to reconnaissance, and to blitz landings—isolated points lacking decisive defensive strength and offering no very troublesome offensive threat.

Safeguarding Boulder Dam

One of the principal reasons why President Roosevelt ordered the Army to take over the Los Angeles power and water system, whose 2,500 employees were on strike for ten days, did not appear in all the news dispatches. The big airplane plants, like Lockheed and Douglas, apparently were not affected, although 160 war-feeder plants were shut down, and homes without light. The point is that the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power operates the huge and vital Boulder Dam plant for the Federal Bureau of Reclamation.

Boulder Dam not only generates power for the Los Angeles municipal system, but retails current to private distributors. These utilities corporations supply cities like San Francisco and most of the enormous California war plants. Boulder Dam power is hooked up with the systems that operate them—besides supplying water to Greater Los Angeles and irrigating an enormous area.

Now that the strikers—whose walkout organized labor heads disavowed—are back, their wage grievances can be discussed. Los Angeles Mayor Bowron was right in refusing to talk business with them while they were impeding the war effort.

"Unconditional Surrender"

Mr. Churchill performed a useful bit of lexicography in his war report to Parliament. "Unconditional surrender" is a term that needs definition and the British Prime Minister offered a clear, concise and simple definition when he said:

> . . . The term . . . does not mean that the German people will be enslaved or destroyed. It means . . . that the Allies will not be bound to them at the moment of surrender by any pact or obligation.

The German people will have to trust us, when their armies are beaten, to pursue the course we think best for all without having us state that course in advance of their surrender. They will have to acknowledge their defeat this time to themselves as well as to us and not, as they did in 1918 and afterward, pretend they were tricked into an armistice.

One footnote to Mr. Churchill's definition may be useful among the Allied peoples. In America and Britain there are people who argue that "unconditional surrender" is a frightening phrase that will make the German people fight to the end. These people may well be reminded that the offer of the "Fourteen Points" in the last war did not prevent the Germans from making an all-out attempt at victory before capitulating. They were not ready even for a "soft peace" until they were sure they were beaten.

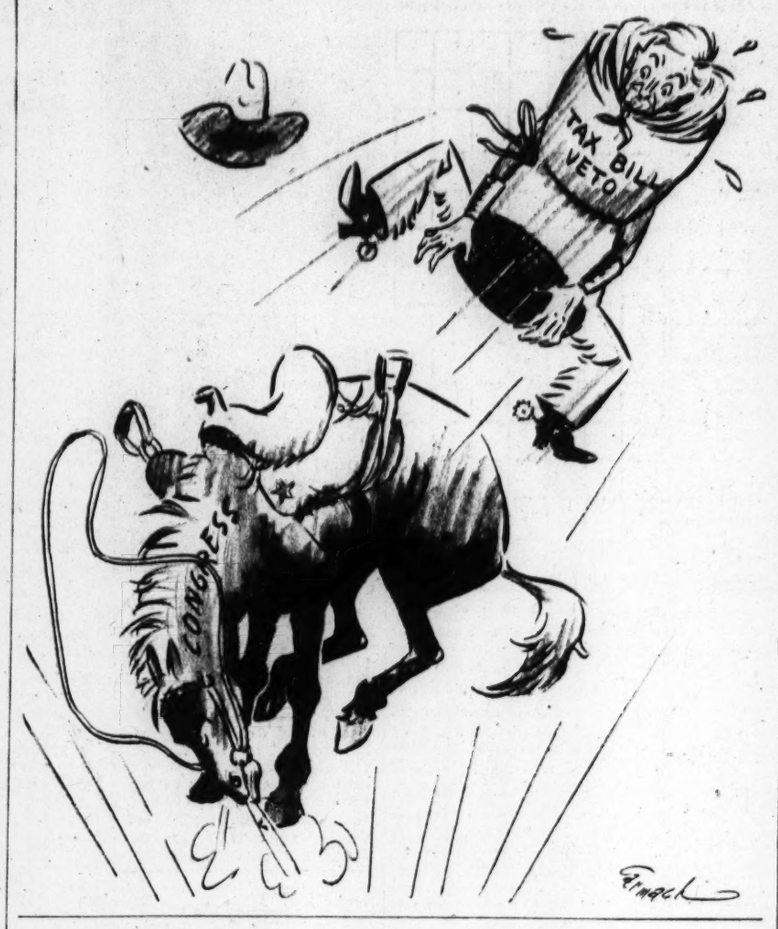
When they are sure they are beaten we shall not need to offer them a soft peace this time. Like the war itself, "unconditional surrender" is a policy dictated by experience, an experience in which giving the enemy "a break" produced nothing but a brutal determination on his part to rob us of the victory our soldiers had won.

They're saying a lot of mean things about Sir Oswald Mosley in England, but a certain group seems to think that as long as he's never outraged etiquette by shooting a fox, he's entitled to liberty.

"Lewis Sees Green," reads a headline. Somehow we always thought the gentleman usually saw red.

As a jive generation might put it, the American Navy has been Trukking to the Marianas.

Someone Must Have Put a Burr Under the Saddle



Well, Well! So Cowzie Doats, Too?

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

Ingenuity is a good thing to have, because it keeps you happily busy when other people sit around. The grain situation has prompted some fairly ingenious shifts hereabouts, and possibly some good has come from them. Over across the river a man has raised a hog on hens' scratch feed—it was all he could get in the way of corn. The pig eats it; but a pig will eat anything. The grain man said the scratch feed was 20 per cent corn, but the farmer says it was the smallest 20 per cent he ever saw, and the most he could get was a 20 per cent hog.

Another man started feeding his cow oats, and has attracted considerable attention. This man raises poultry, and he mistrusted the grain market enough to plant a big piece of oats. Having sort of a priority, he has been able to get hen feed, but he didn't think they

used him right on cow rations. So one night he gave his cow some oats, just to see what would happen.

A cow will eat about anything, too, except sometimes what's good for her, and this cow cleaned up the oats and looked pleased. Oats, generally speaking, are looked upon as horse food, and they are supposed to impart great agility, speed, stamina, and pep. A horse who has had too many oats will kick the barn down and run 20 miles just for fun. Take the oats away from him, and he'll mouse around as meek as a lamb.

Also, oats are supposed to be bad for cows. I don't know who said so, it's just an old axiom that they'll swell up in her and make everybody regret it. This neighbor knew about that, and he gave her a small quantity—not enough to do any harm. He thought oats would occupy her mind, and he had plenty of them—besides, the cow didn't know anything about the war. The next morning he surveyed her carefully to see if the oats had reacted according to legend, and he opined the axiom was no more than that—just a legend. So he gave her some more oats—quite a few more—and surveyed her again.

Bossy not only seemed to handle the oats satisfactorily, but in a few days she was definitely doing better by way of milk, and her coat looked sleeker. Not only that, but she was peppier, and seemed to take a new interest in what was going on around her. She jumped up and down with carefree grace, and snorted a good deal. Her bleat, when she felt breakfast was late, had a new ring to it—a chorded effect most unusual to hear. All in all, my neighbor felt oats were just the ticket.

In about three weeks he had built her regular portion up to three quarts, twice a day; and no other grain. Considering the exercise the cow got (which was none at all), and comparing with a horse, this is roughly equivalent to three sticks of dynamite, for which reason my neighbor still regarded the matter as experimental. Then came advice from the kitchen, where his wife was amazed at the unseasonable milk production, and my neighbor felt he had made a valuable discovery and could now mention it abroad.

People up and down the road were interested, but advised him to keep the cow hitched. Turning her loose, they felt, would amount to unleashing the winds, and they didn't relish the idea of helping to catch her. Any proper cow wants to cavort in the barnyard once or twice a week, during the Winter; it's good for her. It's altogether possible a cow won't react to oats like a horse, but my neighbor hasn't yet dared to find out. So we don't just know if the idea is good, or not.

We do know, however, that butter from this cow's milk is not up to par on color. Oats, seemingly, contain no yellow pigments, and my neighbor's butter looks just like lard. It tastes all right, and scores all right, otherwise. My neighbor, who is hardly ever stumped at figuring things out, thinks maybe he has successfully produced something to compete with margarine.

Boston Kaleidoscope—1944

The sun shining on Tremont Street and on the Common Saturday afternoon. Shoe Store Row, with window displays of gaily-colored sandals for the South—bizarre creations with bright ribbons around the toes and ankles, and inch-high soles. Shop windows featuring chic low-cut short black evening dresses, très French and reminiscent of the last war. A year for sequins. On dresses. On hats. On veils. Brigham's, full and running over with young people, despite the lack of marshmallow sauce and six different flavors of ice cream.

The woman who stopped me on the street and reminded me to wear my rubbers. The live rabbit on a leash in the dime store. The pigeons in front of St. Paul's. Girls everywhere. Alone, or with another girl, or in groups. Going to the movies; window shopping; discussing the acute manpower shortage. The crowds going in all directions at the corner of Boylston and Tremont. The expectant group in the lobby of the Touraine. Persian-lambed and minked dowagers emerging from the subways along with defense workers, kerchiefed and slacked.

People crowding the counters and waiting for tables and lined up outside the popular alley restaurants. The endless chicken and fish menus. The lines outside the theaters on Saturday night. The free-for-all gaiety. The Penny Arcade where a radio blaring forth Frank Sinatra brings shrill screams from girls across the street. Servicemen everywhere. American sailors, soldiers, marines. French and British sailors, arm-in-arm, the former with their hats tipped rakishly forward, the latter tipped precariously backward. Aussies and Canadians in their well-fitting uniforms. A conglomeration of accents and gestures. The noisy crowd outside a notorious Washington-Street bar. The everlasting M. P.'s.

The vendors on Washington Street selling tangerines and gardenias. The little shoe shine boys, so young and pathetically sure of themselves. The feat of getting a taxi. The moon behind the Customs House tower. The stars over the Public Garden. The sound of an open horse-drawn carriage clop-clopping over cobblestones on an empty street.

MARGARET TENNANT GRAY

Mirror of World Opinion

This Doesn't Happen Often

Hail to a Government agency that is taking what is, among Government agencies, an almost unprecedented step. It's the Steel Recovery Corp., created in August, 1942, to direct an emergency program for moving stocks of idle steel into war-useful channels.

The corporation located millions of tons of steel in the possession of companies that were unable to use it because their normal production of goods had been stopped by "freezing" orders.

And now the steel men who directed it, headed by Charles F. Cruciger of Pittsburgh, have decided their emergency job is done. The last of the corporation's contracts and obligations will be completed, the last of the 549 employees will be released and the agency will go voluntarily out of existence. —*New York World-Telegram.*

Mr. Churchill Removes a Few Doubts

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

Mr. Churchill has earned a considerable reputation for himself as a war reporter—and some jealousy among members of the reportorial profession—by scooping them on news. His speech to Parliament this week took the ground out from under a different branch of the journalistic group—the political dopesters. He removed so much uncertainty from a number of pending political questions that he left them a rather constricted field for speculation.

We can now check off Yugoslavia from the list of unsettled questions. Mr. Churchill apparently hopes that he can still patch up a reconciliation between the Partisans of Marshal Tito and King Peter. But as for any choice between the Partisans and the Government-in-Exile—that is settled once and for all. The Partisans were given a final benediction in the speech. They have made themselves the political heirs of Yugoslavia, and it is entirely up to them to say whether they will have their King. They certainly are not expected to take back any of their former political leaders with him if they do. Yugoslavia belongs to the Partisans from now on, and Britain supports them. That makes it unanimous. Russia had long since made the same decision, as had Washington—less publicly.

* * *

The basis of a Polish settlement is almost equally clear. Just as Mr. Churchill will continue to try to help King Peter back to the Yugoslavian throne, he will continue to work earnestly for a reconciliation between the Polish Government-in-Exile and the Kremlin, but the final voice in the matter of Poland is almost as certainly left up to Russia, by what he said, as the final decision about King Peter is left to the Partisans.

Observers seeking the key to Poland's future put their finger on this passage in the speech:

"Russia has the right of assurance against future attacks from the West, and we (Britain) are going all the way with her to see that she gets it, not only by the might of her arms but by the approval and assent of the United Nations."

The translation of that diplomatic language is easy enough. If Russia insists that a Polish Government friendly to Russia is essential to Russia's concept of security from any "future attacks from the West," then Russia will decide the future complexion of the Polish Government. London is pledged to the fullest effort to dissuade Moscow of the idea that the present Polish Government is unfriendly. Its case is again being presented in Moscow. It will include an acceptance of the Curzon Line, in principle, and support of the Russian armies by the entire Polish Underground. But in the last analysis, Russia will make its decision and Britain will abide by that decision—no matter how painful it may be.

* * *

The idea long pressed by representatives of the smaller States bordering on Russia, that Washington and London should make their contributions to the war conditional on guarantees for those States, finds no support anywhere in the speech. It is, in fact, specifically excluded by the commitment to Russia's "right of reassurance against future attacks from the West." It is up to those States to make their own peace with the Kremlin. London will help them present their case in the best possible light. But London will obviously not challenge Russia's ultimate decision. It was just as unmistakable a warning to the Poles as Secretary Hull's final warning to the Finns when he said that the United States could not be responsible for the results if they failed to make their own peace with Russia.

Italy, plainly, is a different matter and for a reason which Mr. Churchill touched on. He remarked somewhat wryly on the fact that the time has passed when England, because it stood alone, could speak alone. The Allies count and their wishes mean that "every word spoken has to be considered in relation to them." Those "Allies" moulded his remarks about Poland. But the Italian question is more remote from either direct Russian or American concern than any other current about Europe. British troops are taking an increasing share of the burden of fighting in Italy. Britain's Navy sustains it. The Mediterranean washes its long flanks. This British point of view, heavily influenced by the loyalty of the Italian fleet to King Victor Emmanuel, emerged freely in the speech.

Governor Dewey and Governor Cleveland

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Nearly always an acquiescent reader of The Christian Science Monitor, will you permit me to take strong exception to the implication, apparently so fundamental, in a recent Intimate Message From Washington, that the Presidency of the United States is a position to be solicited and schemed for and, presumably, to be reserved for the most clamorous and persistent applicants? That may be the way American democracy worked in 1932, perhaps it is the way it has often operated since the Civil War, but it is a plan Washington would have scorned, one rejected by many of his ablest successors, and hateful to those disinterested citizens, of whom many still exist, who believe that at least the greatest of all offices "should seek the man." To me, that article's comment upon Governor Dewey's attitude in 1942 and at present appears adolescent and blind to any conception of public service, save as a game with the honors and emoluments of every office, from dog-catcher to President, as the stakes. Such a conception would be unworthy of your great newspaper and cannot have been intended by your editors.

As a candidate at the polls for the Governorship of New York, Mr. Dewey properly assured the voters of his State that he had no intention of using that exalted office, during the constitutional period of his tenure, as a means to the attainment of another. In other words, if chosen as Governor for the years 1943 to 1946, inclusive, he would not thrust himself forward for the Presidency, in 1944, nor shirk any of the duties of the former position, as several of his predecessors had conspicuously shirked them, in order to advance a candidacy which he disclaimed.

He has kept, and I believe he will continue to keep, that promise. But it extends no further than the plain meaning of its terms. Attempts to torture it into a declaration of absence of interest in the Chief Magistracy or of advance refusal to serve his party in accordance with its unsolicited determination or his country in any capacity for which he may be chosen find no foundation in political ethics or in common sense.

Governor Dewey's grandfather was one of the founders of the Republican Party, participating in the historic gathering "under the oaks" at Jackson, Michigan, in 1854; his father was for many years one of that party's honored and forward-looking leaders in his own community; his own consistent affiliation began in his youth and has already found expression in distinguished services with accumulating experience and recognition. To decline, in 1944, to allow that great party to determine in national convention the character and scope of his further service would be in flagrant opposition to every element in a unique public record in which there is no instance of moral obliquity, evasion, or cowardice.

The Republican nomination of 1944 is to be made in national convention in Chicago; not by solicitation, chicaneries, or wire-pullings in Albany or anywhere else. No one has any right to pursue Governor Dewey with further questionings or to demand from him or in his behalf elucidations or amplifications of anything he has heretofore said.

His relation to the Republican nomination is substantially identical with that of Grover Cleveland to the Democratic nomination of 1884, except that he is much more widely known and popular outside of New York than Mr. Cleveland was in that year, and the present position of the Republican Party is relatively much stronger in the Nation than was that of its rival sixty years ago. The few now living who can recall that episode are aware of the unceasing growth of Mr. Cleveland's strength throughout the Nation, from his election as Governor in 1882 to the overwhelming and country-wide demand which effected his nomination and election in 1884. That history is now about to repeat itself, with unusually slight deviations, seems now to be a warrantable prediction.

De Land, Fla. H. T. NEWCOMB

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

In Which All Have a Part

There is one thing better than good government, and that is government in which all people have a part.—Life and Letters of WALTER HINES PAGE.

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